

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5155

五六廿四年二十三號光

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

六拜禮

號九月五英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:

A Warning to Householders.

Hongkong's Population.

Trade in Singapore.

Canton Piracies.

Decline of China Tea.

Exchange Compensation in Hongkong.

For Vegetarians and Others.

Hongkong's Water Supply.

On Marriage Bent.

Telegrams:

Customs Commissioners.

British Protest.

The Akashi Maru Ashore.

Wei-hai-wei.

Chinese Imperial Customs.

Chinese Student Corps.

San Francisco Earthquake.

Anti-Foreign Outbreak.

Nanking.

Hungshui Rising.

The Bechley Inquiry.

German Mail Ashore.

Sir Robert Hart.

Meetings:

Legislative Council.

Sanitary Board.

Legal Intelligence:

Claim for Deposit.

The Alleged Perjurers.

A New Barrister-at-law.

The National Bank Case.

Damages by Collision.

Police:

Disorderly Americans at Hungkong.

A Dishonest Cook.

Attack of Excise Officer.

Theft of Eye-glasses.

His Lost Brother.

A Dangerous Practice.

The Alimony Case.

A Pugilistic Bar-boy.

Highway Robbery.

Alleged Manslaughter.

Stone for the Military.

Unlawful Possession.

The End of a Treat.

Correspondence:

The English Church at Kowloon.

Canton Lepers.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

Hon. Julius G. Lay.

The Wrecked *Chikong*.

Plague at Connaught Hotel.

Queen's College "Gems."

Tragic Death in Hongkong.

The *Akashi Maru*.

The Late Rev. Walter Fony.

A Flourishing Insurance Company.

Double Tragedy at West Point.

The Corinthian Yacht Club.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

Sunshine in Canton.

The Canton Medical Missionary Society.

Canton Missions.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Attempted Gaol-breaking at Shanghai.

The Inspectorate-General of Chinese Customs.

The Chinese Penal Code.

Albambra Cigar and Cigarette Factory, Ltd.

The Great Japanese Review.

Clock-making in Nagoya.

Dock Charges.

Local and General:

Yarn Market.

Raub Gold Mine.

Exchange.

Opium.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th April, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. M. ZIMMERMAN, of a son.

On the 5th May, at Yangchow, to Dr. and Mrs. P. S. EVANS, Jr., a daughter.

On the 6th May, at Paoingfu, the wife of DAVID LATIMORE, of a son.

On the 9th May, at Shanghai, to Rev. and Mrs. FRANK RAWLINSON, a son.

On the 10th May, at Shanghai, the wife of THOMAS K. MCINTIRE, of a son (still-born).

On the 6th May, at the British Legation, Peking, the wife of C. C. A. KIRKE, of a son.

HOLLINGS.—On the 14th May, 1906, at Brentwood, Essex, England, the wife of A. E. Hollings, of a son, ALFRED MAURICE. Both doing well. (By cable.)

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th May, at Ningpo, the Rev. WALTER RONNIES (C.M.S.) of Tauchow, to Miss MARIE LOUISE WOODRUFF.

DEATHS.

On the 31st March last, at Beckingham, Kent, JOHN BRAND, formerly of Shanghai.

At Hove, on 17th April, LUCIE, widow of W. W. Williams, late Colonial Treasurer, Straits Settlements, aged 72.

On the 6th May, at Shanghai, JOSE FRANCISCO DE ROZARIO, aged 52.

On the 8th May, at Shanghai, WALTER GORDON STROUD, aged 27 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

WARNING TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

(14th May.)

Considerable attention has been given of late to the largely enhanced cost of vegetables in Hongkong, but in dealing with this subject people are apt to overlook the dangers which lurk in the green foodstuffs which come into the Colony. It is a well known fact that in cultivating vegetables the market gardeners, who are practically Chinese to a man, are in the habit of using human excreta

registered births to the number of unregistered. According to that plan it appears that 124 males are born in proportion to every 100 females. In the non-Chinese community the proportion of male births to female was 103 to 100 last year; in 1904 it was 83 males to 100 females, and in 1903 and 1902, the proportion was 111 males to 100 females. The death rate is rapidly descending, and if figures could be implicitly relied upon, Hongkong should be one of the healthiest places on earth. In 1886 the rate of mortality was 31.79 per thousand; in 1905 it was 16.89 per mille, and the average for the five years from 1901 to 1905 was 17.62, a remarkable rate for a semi-tropical city. But this has to be remembered, that Chinese when in fear of dissolution seek their native land where they can die in peace and within sight of the ancestral tomb, so that these averages are not absolutely correct. Among the non-Chinese section of the population there were 302 deaths; of these 89 were British, 56 Portuguese, 16 German, 11 American, 6 French, and smaller numbers of Swedes, Italians, etc.

CANTON PIRACIES.
(15th May.)

In referring to the river traffic carried on by native vessels between Canton and other places, Mr. F. A. Morgan, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, in his decennial report, says: "The pest to the traffic is pirates. During the last year of the decade 36 piracies were reported; though this is but the minutest percentage on the number of trips, the losses to passengers total up to a large sum and a general feeling of insecurity results." There is no doubt about the feeling, of insecurity, for every native traveller on the Canton delta is in perpetual terror that the next turning will reveal a gang of pirates, intent on relieving him of all his worldly possessions, down to the last garment that covers his nakedness. As the authorities continue to ignore these desperadoes, the latter become bolder with repeated successes, and it was only a short time ago that a well-known missionary was despoiled of all his impedimenta—which may be considered a suitable word in this connection—and even his medicine chest and camera were appropriated by the pirates. It is observed by the Commissioner of Customs that as a rule no resistance is offered to the pirates, and accounts for this tameness by the nature of the people, and partly because the crowded state of the boats makes resistance difficult, and renders it easy for the pirates to "hold up" their fellow-passengers. "Consequently," he says, with something approaching complacency, "there have been few deaths. In a few cases, however, light has been shown and lives lost on both sides. As a rule the pirates are content to carry off the spoils and to allow the launch and boat to continue their journey; but they sometimes carry off the launch and use her for further outrages. They have even been known to charter a launch in Hongkong and take her off on a piratical cruise." It is recalled that some years ago the pirates became so bold that they actually demanded subsidies not only from native but even from foreign firms. It is satisfactory to add they did not get the subsidies. Now, why are these pirates in existence at all? Mr. Morgan says that the suppression of *tau-fun*, the introduction of steam launches and other causes are assigned for the existence of these pests, because they "are supposed to be earning a living in the only way left to them; but the true cause is probably to be found in the facilities which the many waterways afford them for carrying out their depredations and escaping pursuit." It is usual to suggest that if the Chinese provincial authorities neglect their manifest duty to exterminate the pirates the river-boats of the Powers should take the matter in hand themselves, and ruthlessly stamp out these hindrances to trade. The Commissioner of Customs has another scheme, which is worth attention. "Work for the unemployed on roads, etc., and a stricter policing of the waterways would probably stamp these gentry out and restore such confidence, in many districts, that work would follow." Does this mean, then, that the work of constructing the Canton-Hankow railways on the one hand and the Canton-Kowloon railway on the other is likely to have the beneficial and entirely unlooked-for result of reducing the ranks of the pirates, and causing honest rascals to become decent members of society once again? It is to be doubted. Once embarked on a career of crime it is difficult to turn back. The spic of danger in raiding a boat, the game of eluding the claws of the authorities, the free and easy life, these are things which enter into the freebooter's blood—they become ineradicable. As to the policing of the waterways if that is to be carried out at all it must be under foreign supervision. "One way or another," adds the Commissioner, "a considerable number of pirates have been captured and executed by the authorities; but the public sentiment towards them seems to be somewhat like that entertained by the commonality towards highwaymen in Europe in the earlier years of last century, a mere trifling honour being conferred on the offender by his free, dashing life and easy bearing when retribution eventually overtook him." But the gay and gallant highwayman was exterminated, despite his free and easy bearing on the gallows-tree and the plaudits of those who found in his end sport for an English holiday; and there is no reason why, the alliance will be shattered by the introduction of vessels of huge tonnage which will outlast the vessels of the "ring." The reviewer argues that Singapore is declining as a distributing port but maintains that it is increasing as a port of transhipment, although that is an unprofitable business compared with buying and selling. In this connection he remarks that "even if, as some suppose, she has before her as a shipping port immense possibilities in the opening up of China, the cutting of the Panama Canal may be considered an offset in favour of the ports of Manila and Hongkong." The expenditure on harbour works, the expansion of facilities at Tanjong Pagar and the possible creation of a naval dockyard, would all mean the expenditure of large sums of money in the place itself, but this would be more or less of a temporary nature and it is doubtful, what, if any, increased benefit a port would accrue." In all these circumstances the outlook is not reassuring for Singapore. But the writer neglects to take into consideration the rapid development of the hinterland, the large areas of land in Malaya that are being brought into cultivation, the extension of the railways, the opening up of Johore and a variety of other schemes which must all tend to assist the chief port of the peninsula. On the whole, looking at the matter from a disinterested standpoint, the writer may be deemed unduly pessimistic.

DECLINE OF CHINA TEA.

Within the memory of the present generation, China tea was considered a luxury by people in England, and those who claimed that the Indian product could compare in the least degree with the Far Eastern article were looked upon somewhat in the light of dangerous revolutionaries. But when coffee in Ceylon and the cultivation of tea on a large scale was started, there was a gradual change in the taste of the English consumer, and that change has continued to the present day. Ceylon tea practically holds the market at the present time, and the once famous Pekoe occupies a miserable position far in the rear. Of course, there are those who still declare a preference for China tea, but they are mostly confined to those whose palate has been educated to the interior of China, who have been obliged to draw the native product or give up the non-inhabiting cup entirely. As a matter of fact, the majority of residents on the borders of China know little or no enthusiasm for the tea grown in the Middle Kingdom. Perhaps the preference exhibited for Indian tea—including the Ceylon product—may be attributed to the fact that people demand a rich, full-flavoured article, with a strongly pronounced colour—a tea which palpably exhibits after a single draught. The average China tea on the market is usually of a weak, colourless variety, with a barely perceptible flavour, or at least, with a faint flavour which it requires an educated palate to appreciate and enjoy. The European consumer demands the more potent tea, while the Chinese revel in the delicate aroma of the native leaf. In Hongkong there are, it may be assumed, comparatively few foreigners who habitually use China tea to the exclusion of that cultivated in India. Indeed, the newcomer is inclined to suggest that he is being defrauded of his rights when China tea is substituted for the article to which he has been accustomed, and it is not too much to say that a chest of China tea is sent as a gift to a household in England would be received with dubious feelings. The result of this preference for Ceylon and Indian teas has been a slump in the Chinese tea, so far as Great Britain is concerned. For one thing, adverse seasons have had the effect of depreciating the flavour of the tea. Last year the cold wet spring ruined the flavour of the first crop, and when the better quality of the later pickings gave prospect of an improved market, adverse exchange operated to keep prices low. Green leaf was pronounced to be the worst for years, and although the total quantity exported was equal to that of the preceding year, the prices realised were vastly lower. In his annual report, Mr. H. B. Morse, the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs, remarks that although the returns show shipments to Great Britain of black tea, green tea, and brick tea, it is known for a fact that the last named is meant for Russia, and that is probably true of leaf as well. To show the falling off in the consumption of China tea in Great Britain the figures in the annual report may be quoted. The home consumption of China tea in Great Britain in 1904 was 82,800 piculs; in 1905 it had fallen to 49,942 piculs. And yet the consumption in Great Britain of all teas in 1904 was 1,924,950 piculs, and in 1905, 1,943,165 piculs. So that China only supplies to the English market a parity $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount required. Mr. Morse adds: "The hope of the future now seems to lie in the finest teas, attractive for the inimitable softness of flavour, and the commonest teas, attractive for their cheapness. But we doubt very much whether even on the point of cheapness the Far Eastern tea can compete with the scrapings of Indian tea which English dealers supply to their poorest customers for little more than a song. A winter in the *Times* in noting the deficiency in the importation of China tea remarked: "A commission of Chinese experts has recently visited Indian and Ceylon plantations in order to ascertain the methods by which they have grown tea so much better than the Chinese; and it is reported that the members of the commission were not hopeful of emulating British methods on any considerable scale although tentative experiments may be made." So far as we can learn, these experiments have not yet begun, but even if they proved successful it is doubtful whether China tea could supersede the Indian and Ceylon product, now that a taste has been developed for the latter. It is rather to be regretted that China tea with all its associations should lose the English market, but people will have strength before quality, as is evidenced by the housewives who begin the day with a first infusion which remains in the teapot all day long, the quantity of leaves gradually increasing as the colour shows signs of weakness, till the final decoction is little more than rank poison.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION IN HONGKONG.

(16th May.)

One of the curious features of the administration of Hongkong is the wonderful partiality which is shown the higher paid branches of the Civil Service of the Colony. On every occasion possible their wishes, which are by no means restrained or moderate, are met, if they are not forestalled, to the detriment of those who occupy junior positions, and to the injury in some cases of the public purse. Were it the fact that the subordinates in the Civil Service participated in the distribution of plums which is periodically made there might be less to cavil at, but it would almost seem as if they were ostentatiously ignored, and being voiceless they are treated as the goats of the Service. There may be no intention on the part of the Government to slight a most deserving body of men, but unfortunately the general policy of the powers that be would lead one to think otherwise, and a new demand which has been submitted does not tend to dissipate that opinion. This demand takes the form of a question which will be answered, no doubt, at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow, and strange to relate the demand is submitted by a non-official member of the Council, one pledged to safeguard the interests of the city and to see that no injustice is done to the ratepayers. Standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., is the following question: "Will the Government consider the advisability of granting to those Civil Servants who are drawing their pay on a sterling basis the privilege of drawing half of their pay at the rate of 15. 8d. to the dollar, or will the Government grant some other relief by way of compensation to such Civil Servants?" We thoroughly believe that Mr. Pollock's presence at the Legislative Council board will be productive of lasting benefit to the community at large, and that we submit that if Mr. Pollock is in favour of supporting the claim of the already highly paid officials to an additional rise in salary he has been led into making a false step. Not only is this a matter affecting the Civil Service, but it concerns every one in the Colony, for

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONERS.

PROTEST BY BRITISH AND
AMERICAN MINISTERS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY INDIFFERENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th May,
3.20 p.m.

The British and American Ministers at Peking have presented a vigorous protest against the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

It is contended that such appointments will deprive Sir Robert Hart of the powers which were conferred on him, and which have been conducted to the stability of the Customs service.

The French and German Ministers profess to be indifferent one way or the other.

BRITISH PROTEST.

AGAINST CAMPHOR MONOPOLY IN
FIUKIEN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th May,
3.20 p.m.

The British Minister has submitted a protest to the Waiyupu against the granting of a camphor monopoly in Fukien.

"AKASHI MARU" ASHORE.
ARRIVED AT FOOCHOW.

CARGO BEING DISCHARGED TO ASCERTAIN
DAMAGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Foochow, 15th May,
3.5 p.m.

The steamship *Akashi Maru*, from Shanghai, struck a rock near Matsu. She managed to get off, and arrive at Foochow to-day.

The cargo is now being discharged with the object of ascertaining what damage has been sustained by the impact.

The *Akashi Maru* is one of the fleet belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Matsu where it is reported she struck a rock, is an island off the coast of Foochow, lying in 26° 1' 12" E. Lat., 117° 10' E. Long.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

BRITAIN AGREES TO EVACUATE.
CHINA WILL PAY FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th May,
3.5 p.m.

It is reported that Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister at Peking, has informed the Waiyupu that Great Britain will consent to the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei to China, under certain conditions.

It is required that the Chinese Government refund to Great Britain the cost incurred in fortifying Wei-hai-wei, and that a guarantee be given that China will not lease Wei-hai-wei to any other Power, without having previously obtained the consent of the British Government.

[The above telegram was received too late for insertion in yesterday's issue.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CHINESE IMPERIAL
CUSTOMS.

EXPLANATION OF RECENT
APPOINTMENTS.

CHINA GUARDS AGAINST POSSIBLE
COMPLICATIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th May,
3.5 p.m.

An explanation has been issued by the Chinese Government with regard to the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

It is stated that the Commissioners have been appointed simply with the view of preventing complications arising in the possible event of Sir Robert Hart's retirement.

CHINESE STUDENT CORPS.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI'S SCHEME.
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY COMPANIES
TO BE FORMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,
2.20 p.m.

The Taotai at Shanghai has decided to form several volunteer

companies composed of students.

The corps will comprise artillery, cavalry and infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO
EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT DISTRESS PREVAILING.

150,000 PEOPLE IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,
2.20 p.m.

The relief works at San Francisco are being carried out with the utmost rapidity.

Much distress prevails, and the city still presents a most dismantled appearance.

About 150,000 people are in receipt of relief.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK.

INSURRECTION AT CHIEN PEHSIEN
SPREADING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,
2.20 p.m.

The insurrection which was reported to have broken out at Chienteh-sien, in the province of Anhui, is spreading.

An anti-foreign feeling prevails, and to this cause the outbreak is attributed.

[With reference to the insurrection in Chien-tshien reported last week, there is an ugly rumour going about in Shanghai mandarin circles that the aims of the insurgents are anti-foreign and that they have been encouraged by their knowledge that the Governor of their province, En Min, is a reactionary and bitterly anti-foreign in his views. This official, who will be remembered was a few months ago Provincial Treasurer at Nanking, was a protege of that arch-Boxer murderer, Yu Hsien, of infamous notoriety. It will also be remembered that this treacherous and bloodthirsty Boxer Governor set the example to his subordinates at that time by snatching the sword of a body-guardman and personally hacking at the unfortunate missionaries. In this sanguinary affair many of Yu Hsien's protégés, eager to gain his approbation, enthusiastically joined the professional executioners. Apparently the insurgents of Chien-tshien are aware of the predilections of their new Governor, and are perhaps right in thinking he will allow them as much latitude as he can well dare. A sharp remonstrance from the foreign Consuls would seem necessary.—Ed., H.K.T.]

NGANKING.

FRENCH CRUISER ARRIVES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,
2.20 p.m.

A telegram has been received here stating that a French cruiser has arrived at Nganking.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER
IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

16th inst.

The case in which Li Fang, a farmer, of No. 90 Wat, Ping Shan, New Territory, was charged with the manslaughter of a farmer named Chan Yung, was further heard before Mr. F. A. Hazelat, at the Magistracy today.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. J. L. Stukes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended. Seret Kerr, of Ping Shan station, appeared on behalf of the police. The case was remanded for one week.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN
FIUKIEN.

Whether any of the present generation are likely to live long enough to see an efficient railway system in this Province, is a question likely to be answered by most observers in the negative. Nevertheless, schemes of the most extensive kind are in contemplation; and, however they may turn out, an outline of them will perhaps not be without interest.

The main claim of the proposed railway system appears to be not Foochow, but Amoy. At all events it is there that operations are (as yet) to begin.

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury, . . . because they know that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his prevarication. In what form and under what name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach, . . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when foul crime is committed in their face?

THE WRECKED "CHUKONG."

COURT OF INQUIRY.

14th inst.

At the Harbour Office this morning, before Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.M., Harbour Master, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the wrecking of the s.s. *Chukong* off Breaker Point on the 27th ult.

With Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence, as assessors, sat Lieut. C. K. McCallum, R.N.; Captain Wellesley M. Davison, of s.s. *Tartar*; Captain Percy M. A. Lake, of s.s. *Lutong*, and Captain W. F. Turner, of s.s. *Pruthian*.

Bertram Rutter, chief engineer of the s.s. *Chukong*, said that they left Hongkong on the 26th ult., the weather then being fine and the sea smooth, but that same evening the sea rose, and the weather became stormy, and continued so until the next day, and the weather becoming worse than night, the vessel rolling heavily, the captain gave orders to slow down, and if the weather did not improve he would run for shelter. Witness did not get much sleep that night as the vessel rolled so much. At daybreak on the 28th ult., the chief officer called witness and said they were in trouble and great danger. When he got up he noticed she had a heavy list to port, and he ran down to the engine-room and found everything alright, and the telegraph was working, the port engine being full speed astern and the starboard engine full speed ahead. He went up on deck then, to the bridge, and the captain told him they were in the trough of a sea broadside on, and he wanted to get her head round to run before it. They tried it until 5.30 a.m., but could not get any way on at all. Her list to port was increasing all this while, until finally they could not use the starboard engine; the injection was out of water. Witness then went up and reported to the captain that he could do nothing with the engines, and he sent all the men out of the engine room on deck. The list increased until she turned over. It was a quarter to six when she went down. Just previous to her turning over the boatswain lost the life-boat by letting it fall into the sea from the bridge deck. All the Europeans were on the bridge when she took the final list. He noticed that they were all fully dressed, but they had no life-belts; some of the Chinese had got them on, and some hadn't. Witness had no life-belt. He did not know if there was a life-belt in his cabin, but he could not have got there to get it. When the ship was level with the water he had to jump over the side, and endeavoured to pick up a life-belt. By the time he had looked round he was some distance away, and it was useless to try to get back on account of the heavy sea. He got into the lifeboat and tried to pick up any of the survivors. The boatswain was in charge of the tiller, and they finally made Breaker Point, and they landed on the beach, just under the light. The consul at Swatow looked after them. In the boat was the charterer and nine Chinese members of the crew, besides witness. Two others were picked up by a German steamer, but he did not know her name. They were on a raft. He learned that two others had been saved by the second engineer (Chinese) came to him in Swatow and told him that a fireman and he had been taken to Amoy in a German steamer that had picked them up, and that they had come on to Swatow on the *Hoi Loong*. That was about a week later. They all returned to Hongkong on the *Hoi Loong*. The second engineer was in charge of the engines from 8 till 12 p.m., the third engineer from 12 till 4 a.m., and witness would have been called at 4 a.m., but the third called the second instead. Witness asked why he was not called and the second said he forgot in the confusion. There were all proper arrangements for pumping water out of the hold of the ship, and the arrangements were satisfactory. When he went down to the engine-room at 5 o'clock there was no water there; it was principally on the main deck. The captain told witness shortly after that there were three inches of water in the hold. It was the water in the 'ween decks that caused the heavy list to port. She was a river boat, and there were three decks. Witness saw the water in the 'ween decks. His cabin was on the upper deck. After he went down to the engine-room he went to look what water there was then in the 'ween deck. Water came down to the engine-room, and through the port bunker and stoke-hold. The water came through the door from the 'ween deck and witness seeing it closed the door. He saw a lot of water on the deck, about three or four feet against the ship's side. He did not report it to the captain, as he knew the chief officer had already done so. To his knowledge, or as far as he knew, there were no means of clearing the water on that deck. There were large ports, about five feet square. He did not know how they were secured, but the chief officer told him he had secured them. There were two hatches on that deck, for the purpose of passing cargo down to the lower hold. There were 150 tons of general cargo on board consisting of 1,217 bags of rice and 25 tons of coal, but that was spare coal for use in the engine-room. The bunkers were full when they left Hongkong. He did not know the tonnage capacity of the bunkers as he had no records. He did not know how much coal was on board altogether as it was received before he joined the ship. They always carry a couple of days extra coal in case of bad weather. All the rice was stored in the lower hold, the 25 tons being also in the lower after-hold. Witness did not see the cargo on board. He did not think the cargo would shift and cause the list; bags of rice properly stowed would not be liable to shift. Witness stopped the starboard engine as it was useless to work it. The port engine was stopped by orders from the bridge. The engine-room doors were not watertight and the water was coming down all the time. Before witness left the engine-room he was not sure whether he stopped the port engine. He did not handle the engines at all; he gave orders for it to be stopped. After the captain rang "finished with the engines," witness went to the engine-room and told all the men to get on deck, and he went himself. The port engine was then stopped. The pressure in the time in the boilers was 130, she usually carried 150 lbs. It did not occur to witness to blow off the steam in the boilers before finally leaving the engine-room. When witness told the captain made no remark, but walked to the telegraph and rang "finished with the engines." He did not know whether the hatches were battened down. The only way he could think of for the water to have got in was that something must have gone wrong with the ports. He did not know how the ports were secured. If the vessel was on an even keel they could open the scuppers and let the water out. The scuppers were blocked up before leaving port.

To Captain Davison, s.s. *Tartar*, witness said that the engines were altered between half past four and five o'clock by orders from the bridge. He could not say whether the holds were full of cargo when she left Hongkong. The scuppers were three or four feet above the water. There were no sails up, and witness could not say whether there were any on board. They were trying to get an awning up forward. He did not think the boat was meant to carry sails. Witness did not hear of any oil being used. He did not know whether there was any on board.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

A RECORD MEETING.

14th inst.

Splendid weather, though a trifle warm, ushered in the second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley. The attendance was remarkably good, the turf was very fast, and the times accomplished by the different ponies were the best attained at any single gymkhana meeting held in the Colony. His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan and party arrived at his stand just before the first race had commenced, while the fine race was given by the West Kent Regiment a good account of itself in playing appropriate selections. The pari-mutuel did a good trade, but the dividends, but in one instance, were small, owing, probably, to the favourites being known. The biggest dividend paid during the afternoon, however, was \$26.70. The race—the Gymkhana Challenge Cup—was a surprise to many, for Blue Nile came in gamely with Mr. G. C. C. Master in the saddle. The description of the various races is appended:

1. 3.30 P.M.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.

—For Hongkong Subscription Griffins of any Season. Weight for inches as per scale.

Winners of an open race and Winners at last Gymkhana barrel. Winners of an official race to carry 7 lb. extra; of two or more official races to 1 lb. extra. "Off-day" Winners to carry 3 lb. extra. Unplaced Ponies in an official race allowed 5 lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.; 2nd Prize: \$25.—(Entrance fees to go to winner.)

The mile and a quarter handicap was estimated to produce a very representative race. Eight ponies saluted forth and Sundial, Master up, was greatly fancied by his backers: However, Pathan was in galloping mood, and was not to be denied. He simply cut his field down, from the fall of the flag, winning in the very excellent time of 2.42 2/5, with Preston second and Maori King third, both beaten off, thereby proving himself to be one of the best ponies on the course.

THEFT OF EYE-GLASSES.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

15th inst.

Edward Cullen Elliot, who had lately severed his connection with Mr. Lazarus, the optician, and who was arrested recently by virtue of a warrant made out by A. S. Tuxford, the manager, was brought upon remand at the Magistracy this afternoon on a charge of stealing, during the month of April, a pair of rimless eyeglasses and leather case, valued at \$5, the property of the firm, Sergt. Earner watched the case for the police. Mr. Otto Kong Sing informed the Court that he no longer represented defendant. A European witness said he knew the defendant. Some time in April last, at the Seamen's Institute, Wan Chai, witness saw the case and glasses, which were produced by the defendant. The question of eye-sight arose, and as witness remarked that his eye-sight was not good, defendant asked him to his room, where he showed him the glasses. A pair-suited witness and defendant gave it him as a present, the case was handed over day or so later.

His Worship—Did you ask him if he was working at Lazarus?

Witness—He told me they were his property. I did not know until later that they were not his.

His Worship—Don't you think it rather strange that he should have a dozen pairs of glasses?

Witness—No. I thought it quite feasible that being in that trade he should have glasses of his own.

Defendant—Didn't you tell me that your eyes were bad?

Witness—I did.

Defendant (to the Court)—I gave him the glasses as he could not afford to pay for them.

A. S. Tuxford, manager of N. Lazarus, optician, said that defendant was in his employ from 24th March until the 24th of April, when he left without giving notice. Witness got suspicious when he heard that defendant was in Macao doing optician work. The glasses and case in Court belonged to his firm.

Defendant—Do you remember me selling a pair of glasses when I was in your place, and when you returned you gave me a calling down because I did not sell them for \$5.

Witness—Yes, when you had been in the firm for two days.

Defendant—And didn't you know that I myself bought those glasses for \$5 for the first witness? I paid the money out of my own pocket. The glasses only cost forty cents.

Witness—No.

Defendant—Is it not a fact that on several occasions entries were not made in the books until few days later?

Witness—Yes, in one instance.

Defendant said he paid for the glasses for the first witness, remarking that if they did not fit him, he could have them changed.

The statement that he had a dozen glasses at his house was incorrect. As regards Macao business, he went to Macao on theatrical business. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

ATTACK ON EXCISE OFFICERS.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT DEEP BAY.

15th inst.

A few excise officers, in company with a European constable, had a pretty warm time at Deep Bay, last night, during the execution of an opium raid, at the brickworks.

They were successful in their raid, and sacked out of the works with some illicit opium and a coolie, held by the queue. The excise men had no sooner left the works than their prisoner shouted to his foiks: "Men, kill them. I am arrested." Instantly, a band of men, employed at the brickworks, attacked the officers with a view to releasing their foiks, and bricks, bamboo poles, etc., were soon flying in the air.

Reinforcements for the attacking party arrived, and the fight got furious, the brickworks men giving those from the Opium Farm no quarter, and they soon cleared the raiders off the top of the hill.

The excise men were losing ground, and a terrific blow from a bamboo pole on the head of an Indian constable caused the officers to take to their heels in order to seek assistance.

The men from the brickworks gave chase—a few returning home—and the belligerents got to close quarters on the sea beach. Here the tables were turned, for the force of brickworks men had thinneD, in view of the fact that the officials were nearer home. This time the excise men had the best of the fight and managed to secure three prisoners, whom they removed to the lock-up. The fight was of a very lively nature, the excise men having bluses and marks to nurse and to remind them of the night's affray. The three prisoners were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, with being in possession of illicit opium and assaulting the police. For the opium offence they were fined, and for assaulting the place during the execution of their duty, each defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

ATTACK ON EXCISE OFFICERS.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT DEEP BAY.

15th inst.

A few excise officers, in company with a European constable, had a pretty warm time at Deep Bay, last night, during the execution of an opium raid, at the brickworks.

They were successful in their raid, and sacked out of the works with some illicit opium and a coolie, held by the queue. The excise men had no sooner left the works than their prisoner shouted to his foiks: "Men, kill them. I am arrested." Instantly, a band of men, employed at the brickworks, attacked the officers with a view to releasing their foiks, and bricks, bamboo poles, etc., were soon flying in the air.

Reinforcements for the attacking party arrived, and the fight got furious, the brickworks men giving those from the Opium Farm no quarter, and they soon cleared the raiders off the top of the hill.

The excise men were losing ground, and a terrific blow from a bamboo pole on the head of an Indian constable caused the officers to take to their heels in order to seek assistance.

The men from the brickworks gave chase—a few returning home—and the belligerents got to close quarters on the sea beach. Here the tables were turned, for the force of brickworks men had thinneD, in view of the fact that the officials were nearer home. This time the excise men had the best of the fight and managed to secure three prisoners, whom they removed to the lock-up. The fight was of a very lively nature, the excise men having bluses and marks to nurse and to remind them of the night's affray. The three prisoners were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, with being in possession of illicit opium and assaulting the police. For the opium offence they were fined, and for assaulting the place during the execution of their duty, each defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A DISHONEST COOK.

STEALING FROM HIS MISTRESS.

14th inst.

This morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, Wan Po, an assistant cook, about 14 years of age employed at No. 56 Elgin Road, Kowloon, was charged by Mrs. May Milton with stealing a five dollar banknote on the 12th inst. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. Inspector Langley said that complainant despatched defendant with a letter to the Kowloon Dispensary on Saturday to purchase medicine. On the way defendant tore open the letter, extracted the \$5 note and fled to return to his mistress. His Worship ordered defendant to receive twelve strokes with the birch, and to be detained in gaol for forty-eight hours.

4. 5 P.M.—BIRAN PIE RACE, LADIES' NOMINATION.—Ladies will line up in front of Judge's box, gentlemen with ponies (dismounted) also lined up ten paces distant. On the word "go" ladies will run to the Biran Pies and search for rosettes hidden therein (there will be several Biran Pies but only one will contain rosettes). Find a rosette lady will run back to her partner and tie the rosette on his pony's bridle on the near side, the gentlemen will then mount and ride to a point where a corresponding coloured rosette will be found suspended across the Race Course. He must secure this corresponding rosette, lie it on his pony's bridle on off side and return to starting post. First home with two corresponding rosettes properly tied to bridle to win. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club.

Mr. Master, nominated by Miss Master... 1
Mr. Mackie, nominated by Mrs. Bratt... 2
Mr. Ferguson, nominated by Mrs. Mowatt... 3

5. 50 P.M.—HURDLE RACE.—For China Ponies. Distance about One Mile and a quarter. Catch Weights 10 st. 8 lb. Winner of Hurdle Race at First Gymkhana to carry 5 lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Only three ponies turned out for this event, which, by the way, had better be eliminated from future programmes, as it produces very poor fields and very little excitement. The Quinch

ATTEMPTED GAOL-BREAKING AT SHANGHAI.

ORGANISED RISING OF PRISONERS.

WARDERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

THE DEATH OF VAH MAO-MAO.

We take the following from the *N.C. D. News* of 5th inst.:

"A most determined attempt to escape from prison was made by the Chinese convicts at the Ward Road gaol yesterday afternoon and as a result two Chinese were shot dead, and one other died subsequently from his wounds, and several persons were more or less seriously injured.

"Between two and three o'clock an organised attempt to escape was made by a gang of the prisoners. By some means they obtained the sword of an Indian warden and then tried to break out. The alarm was given immediately, and a severe tussle ensued, in which a notorious criminal, an associate of Vah Mao-mao, and another prisoner were shot dead and several were injured. The warders had a pretty stiff time in defending themselves. The head warden, Mr. W. D. Blennerhassett, received a sword cut over the right side of his head, and another sword cut on his left leg between the thigh and knee, and had to be removed to the Victoria Nursing Home, while two Indian warders were badly injured and had to be sent to hospital.

"At the time of the outbreak there were over ninety convicts out at work on the roads in charge of warders, and the time of the attempt to break out was well-chosen.

"A large mob gathered outside the gaol during the trouble but the strong force of police kept them back. Last night the streets adjacent to Ward Road were patrolled by large numbers of police and the whole district seemed 'alive' with guardians of the peace.

as all the convicts seemed to be trying

to escape, and were so rushing about that some of the defenders were cut off in their endeavours to prevent this. There is one redeeming feature about the whole affair and that it was proved beyond all question that the Indians were brave and loyal. At great risk to themselves, they not only fought to prevent escapes, but did so shoulder to shoulder with the Europeans, and in more than one case dashed in to rescue, when it might have been reasonably expected that they had sufficient to do to keep themselves from being seriously if not mortally injured. The Europeans, too, bore themselves excellently; besides the head warden the only other one badly injured was Mr. Anderson, who had his left shoulder slashed about with a knife. So far as we can ascertain besides those mentioned the other European on duty was Mr. Sims. When the toll of the "battle" was taken, it was found that one other Chinese besides Vah Mao-mao was dead. A third was dying, three were so seriously injured that they had to be removed to St. Luke's Hospital after Dr. Marsh had done what he could for them, while four other prisoners needed assistance, and several had scratches, bruises, etc. The head warden was removed to the Victoria Nursing Home on horse ambulance and an Indian warden, who was in a precarious condition, was sent to hospital, but it was not expected that he could live. A second Indian was very seriously hurt, and most of the others bore some marks of the fray. About 6 p.m. the third convict succumbed.

At the time of the outbreak there were over

ninety convicts out at work on the roads in

charge of warders, and the time of the attempt

to break out was well-chosen.

A large mob gathered outside the gaol during

the trouble but the strong force of police kept them back. Last night the streets adjacent to

Ward Road were patrolled by large numbers of

police and the whole district seemed 'alive'

with guardians of the peace.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The writer of "Native Notes" in the *N.C. D. News* says:—"The merchants and gentry of Canton have sent a petition to the Shangpu to the effect that in view of the petitioners' contribution of twelve million taels towards the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway without any assistance from official sources, they demand a guarantee that the Kwangtung portion of the line shall be a commercial enterprise for ever and entirely free from official supervision or interference. To this end the petitioners ask the Shangpu to memorialise the Throne to issue an Imperial Rescript granting them their wish. This is different from the Hupen end of the line which is to be 'built by the merchants and gentry of Hupen province under the supervision of the officials.' It is just this point that Viceroy Tsien Chün-hsien of Canton has been manoeuvring for

SANITARY BOARD.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

15th inst.
The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room this afternoon, when the usual members being present, when the following business was transacted:

The Medical Officer of Health submitted a minute stating that the Hospital committee had selected No. 63, Third Street as a plague hospital. This house is a corner house, and well enough lit and ventilated for the purpose. He suggested that the ground floor be used as the men's ward, and the first floor as the women's and that the attendants occupy the top floor, so that they can cook in the top floor kitchen without fear of infected splashes from above. The ground floor should have glazed areas put in so as to have the place well lighted when the front is closed for privacy. Each ward should not house more than four patients at a time, and there should always be an attendant on duty in each ward, while all external matter should be treated with lime and removed in the same way as is done at Kennedy Town. Foo Sik might be employed for this as he does this work for the Kennedy Town Hospital. All clothing of patients on admission should be taken to the disinfecting station by the Sanitary Department coolies and returned by them after disinfection. Inspector Allen could arrange for this if the doctor would notify him when to send for the clothes, and soiled bedding should be treated in the same way, no new patient using bedding which had not been previously disinfected, a good stock of clothing and bed mats being kept to enable this to be done. Visitors to patients should only be allowed in the hospital at certain hours, and only when the doctor or clerk is present, so that they shall not touch the patients or sit on their beds. Pneumonic plague cases ought not to be received into this hospital but sent to the proper fever hospital at Kennedy Town. Dead bodies should be removed by uniformed coolies to the mortuary, and if the friends wish the burial to take place elsewhere than in Cheung-sa-wan the burial should be done by the authorities, or by the friends under permit from the Medical Officer of Health.

The Hon. President minuted: The approval of the Board is required by the Infectious Diseases bye-laws, and if approved this hospital will become one of the "appointed places" to which plague patients can be removed.

Mr. Fung Wa Chiu minuted: I approve of 63, Third Street being used as a district hospital. I think the Government should establish similar hospitals in other parts of the city, instead of leaving it to the inhabitants to do for themselves, as this is a matter conducive to the public good. Besides, it would avoid patients having to be carried all the way to Kennedy Town, and would also relieve the alarm of the sick and their relatives. It is believed that no few have died of plague.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: The idea is a good one, but I think if possible an isolated building should be selected if possible.

Mr. E. A. Hewitt minuted: We should have more of these local hospitals.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak minuted: I am in favour of establishing small local hospitals. They will help to relieve the minds of the people and induce voluntary reports of plague cases. As a matter of fact two years ago the Board recommended the establishment of these hospitals. That the inhabitants of the Shing-pun district, though the majority of them are poor, willingly came forward to raise subscriptions to maintain a hospital for them or a sick, evidently showed that they object to the forcible removal of their sick and the undue interference of the Sanitary authorities.

MARKET FOR QUARRY BAY.

Correspondence regarding the erection of a market at Quarry Bay was laid on the table, in which His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Matthew Nathan, minuted that the Director of Public Works should be asked to select a site and estimate the cost of a market for 50 stalls. His Excellency being inclined to think the erection of this market is justified by the considerable and growing population in the neighbourhood of Quarry Bay.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A statement was submitted showing the plague seizures and deaths in India for the week ending 7th April, 1906, which showed a total for the whole of India of 21,355 seizures and 19,727 deaths. Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: The percentage of deaths from plague, relative to the number of cases, seems much less than in Hongkong.

CENSUS FOR 1906.

Correspondence regarding the taking of a census in 1906 was submitted, in which the Registrar-General submitted that these censuses entailed a lot of work and expense and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary concurred. The last census cost \$3,197.92 and this money would be needed for other purposes. His Excellency the Governor said he thought it ought to be taken. The expenditure this year for taking the census was estimated at \$4,000, and June was considered the best month for taking it. His Excellency approved of the estimate. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse was appointed census officer. As regards the time for taking the census His Excellency said he did not think it desirable to take a census in the middle of a plague season which promises to be a severe one, and asked for the views of the Sanitary Board.

INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Correspondence was submitted regarding the inspection of Government buildings by officers of the Sanitary Board was laid on the table, the consensus of opinion being that in such buildings as hospitals where there were resident medical officers responsible for the sanitary conditions, it should not be considered necessary for such inspection.

OVERCROWDING.

Returns submitted showed that during April, 1906, 5,218 persons were displaced as the result of prosecutions for overcrowding in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak minuted: It would be interesting to know where displaced persons have moved to?

Mr. Fung Wa Chiu minuted: I expect they have gone out of the Colony.

PUBLIC WATER.

The report of the Government analyst upon samples of water taken from various parts of the Colony during the month of April, 1906, showed the water to be of excellent quality.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT WEST POINT.

14th inst.
Another tragedy occurred at West Point yesterday afternoon in which two school boys, both eleven years of age, lost their lives by drowning. It appears that the lads went to bathe in the catch water reservoir in the Shek-tong-sai Nullah. They apparently could not swim for their bodies were discovered later by a *loung*, who, after dragging them out, removed them to No. 7 Police Station and subsequently took them to the mortuary. The deceased were both sons of shopkeepers residing at Tonkin Street and First Street, respectively.

TWO BOYS DROWNED IN A NULLAH.

A FLOURISHING INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE STATE FIRE CO., LTD.

15th inst.
Although only established some fifteen years ago, the State Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., whose head office is at Liverpool, has quickly taken place in the front rank of insurance societies and its position is stronger to-day than ever it was. At the annual meeting which was held last month the chairman was in the fortunate position of being able to present a glowing account of the year's work which was well calculated to satisfy all shareholders. The net premiums for the year amounted to £148,000 and the revenue account after payment of various items showed a return of £17,612. The net losses including expenses and commission, etc., were £130,265, leaving a credit balance of £42,486. An interim dividend of 3 per cent having been paid it was agreed to pay a final dividend of 4½ per cent, making the total dividend for the year 7½ per cent. £32,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £100,000 and a net balance of nearly £7,000 was carried forward. The *Polyholder*, in commenting on the position of the State Fire Insurance Company, says:—"The report is a most satisfactory record of prosperity. The cautiousness of the directors as regards the extension of the business and the dividend declaration is to be commended. To some persons the slight drop in the premium income may appear to be a sign of weakness, but this is not the case. The reduction is entirely due to a falling off of the American income, and is the outcome of a revision of that branch of the Company's operations. In 1904 the United States premium income was \$1,994,477, whilst last year it amounted to \$207,759. It is evident, therefore, that the business in other quarters has shown substantial growth, and that the Company's commitments are better distributed than they were in 1904." Burglary insurance is now undertaken by the Company, which should appeal to householders in Hongkong. The State Fire Insurance Company, Limited, is represented in Ho-kong by Messrs. W. Humphreys and Co. who, in face of this report, should be able to place a considerable proportion of business in the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our correspondents in this column.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT KOWLOON.

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH":—
Dear Sir,—As it might appear from the writing of the Rev. J. J. Stevens in your issue of 11th May, that I am providing a peal of bells for the new church at Kowloon, will you kindly permit me to say that this is not so. The bells will be paid for by subscriptions which I am collecting.—Yours truly,

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH":—
Sir,—In my letter of appeal for funds for furnishing the new church of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, (which you kindly published in your last Friday's issue) I find that unintentionally I have done Mr. Osborne injustice in ascribing to him greater generosity than he is willing to take credit for.

As some friends are sharing with him the cost of the peal of tubular bells, he prefers that the gift should be ascribed not to "Mr. E. Osborne's generosity," as my letter stated, but as provided "by subscriptions collected" by him. I shall be glad if you will allow this rectification to appear in your paper.

Our thanks, nevertheless, are due to Mr. Osborne for the help he is obtaining from his friends, as well as for that he is himself giving.

Already a very gratifying response is being made to the appeal just sent out. I shall be glad if I might send you a list of the gifts and promises made, in a day or two, for publication.—Yours sincerely,

A. J. STEVENS,
Acting Chaplain.

St. John's Cathedral,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

THE CORINTHIAN CLUB.

FINAL CRUISE.

14th inst.
On Saturday afternoon, the Corinthian Yacht Club closed its racing season by a very pleasant and enjoyable cruise to Seaton, remaining over Sunday. The weather was all that could be desired, and a most successful trip was the result. The party remained at Seaton during Sunday, and several scratch races were sailed, the rest of the day being spent in bathing, etc., the fleet returning to Hongkong on Sunday, at 8 p.m.

The following yachts joined in the final cruise:—

May	steered by Mr. Pepper	Gibson
Hibernia	"	M. McIver
Gael	"	M. M. Hazelton
Nina	"	McKirky
Antirrhinum	"	Kynoch
Annie	"	Witchell
Thisle	"	M. McCorquade
Chanticleer	"	Melville
Iris	"	Crake
Thecla	"	Hands
Ashore	"	B. Witchell
Marian	"	

The Club will now enter upon its swimming season, and for this purpose their new acquisition, the Ark, a species of floating dressing-rooms for bathers will shortly be anchored off the club grounds.

HIS LOST BROTHER.

AMUSING PETITION TO THE POLICE.

15th inst.
The following very amusing petition was sent to the police this morning. It purports to be from a Chinaman residing at Yau Ma Tei who has lost his elder brother, and requires police assistance:—

To the Generals of the Charge Room, The humble petition of —— residing at the grand floor, Upper Station Street, Hongkong, sheweth:

That your petitioner can not find his brother, who has been put to be lost, after his being abroad from the above address at 3 o'clock afternoon, Friday last. His name is Tam Noo, with a flat face, sloping eyes, and common size and height as to his body; he has yellow feature, and is a man belonging to the Dong On district, China, and his dresses are all black, but his coat was made of cloth, with brass buttons.

"His feet are bare without any shoes or stockings. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

The N. C. D. News says that Lieut. Nolaco is sparing no pains to make the Portuguese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps thoroughly efficient, as well as strong numerically.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN HELD UP AT WEST POINT.

16th inst.

During the small hours of this morning a most flagrant outrage was committed in Connaught Road West, when Captain Liang, of Messrs. Bradley and Company's steamer *Tsitsian*, was set up and robbed by ricksha coolies of \$200 in bills. From what can be gathered it appears that Captain Liang came ashore yesterday with \$35 in notes to deposit in the bank. Business matters kept him away and when he arrived at the Bank he found it closed. During the evening he engaged a ricksha to take him to West Point, where he intended engaging a sampan to return to his ship. On arrival at West Point it was discovered that there were no sampans there. He then told the ricksha coolie to drive him back. The coolie took him along Queen's Road West, and at a certain point locality pulled up the ricksha and told his fare that he was tired. Would Captain Liang pay him off and engage another ricksha? The captain, who had no small change, took out the bundle of banknotes, extracted a \$10 bill, and handed it to the coolie to change. The coolie departed and returned with the change, but the captain did not see that the other coolies near by were looking at the bunch of bills which he had just replaced in his pocket. Another ricksha was engaged and the captain again made for the praya in Connaught Road West to seek a sampan. Here he paid off the coolie and was hauling a boat when suddenly he was caught from behind by several men and felled to the ground. There was a great struggle, but numbers told, and the captain was held down by two coolies while three others went through his pockets. The police, however, are making inquiries into the affair.

PLAGUE AT CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

16th inst.

According to the daily official return of plague cases occurring in Hongkong during the 24 hours ending at noon to day, one European residing at the Connaught House Hotel was found to be infected, and had been removed to the Kennedy Town hospital. On inquiry at the Hotel, a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph was informed that a French lady, who only arrived in the Colony recently, came to the Hotel yesterday while the manager was out and applied for a room. She was accommodated in one of the apartments on an upper floor. A few hours later, she complained of feeling unwell and a doctor was called. On examination, it was discovered that the lady was suffering from plague and she was immediately removed to the hospital. She is reported to be progressing favourably. The Hotel has been rendered perfectly free from any possible chance of contagion.

A PUGILISTIC BAR-BOY.

FINED FOR MISBEHAVIOUR.

Lam Lin, the head boy, of the Kowloon Hotel, was brought up on remand, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning at the Magistrate's Court in a riotous manner in the hotel on the 12th instant. It will be remembered that the case had to be remanded for the appearance of a visitor, who was alleged to have assaulted the defendant. The visitor appeared in Court this morning and said that on the day in question he went to the hotel, ordered drinks, and signed for the liquors in his book. Defendant came to the bar and said that witness did not sign the book, for "he no look see." Witness told him to go away, and in passing the billiard-room defendant said: "Come out, I light you," and witness went out.

His Worship—Why did you go out? To fight him?

Witness—No, your Worship. I was going to see the manager.

Continuing, witness declared that as soon as he entered the gardens, he was struck by the defendant. The entire detachment of cavalry bringing up the rear. All along the route the procession was most enthusiastically received.

As His Majesty passed through the great exhibition of guns and other war trophies, Major-General Oshage, Director of the Ordnance Bureau, pointed out the particular objects of interest to His Majesty. When the procession approached the spot where the relatives of deceased soldiers were congregated, His Majesty ordered the carriages to slacken speed as a mark of respect to the bereaved.

At the entrance to the parade-ground Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief on this occasion, and General Kodama, Chief of Staff, were in waiting to receive the Imperial procession, and His Majesty on arrival made a brief stop before proceeding to the saluting-base.

The troops mustered on the parade-ground consisted of the full strength of the Imperial Guard and of the First or Tokyo Army Division. Companies, each representing an infantry regiment from the Second to the Twelfth Divisions, Commandants and Staffs from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Divisions, and the Commander and Staff of the Knobles garrison, were also on the field. In addition, there were the colours of 102 reserve infantry regiments (now disbanded), each flag being attended by sixteen soldiers, and numerous representatives of the Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers of the various Divisions were also in attendance. The Commanders and Staffs of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Army Corps in Manchuria, and Chief of Staff, brought the total muster up to 2,124 officers and 29,079 rank and file—a grand total of 31,203.

Just before ten o'clock His Majesty followed by the Imperial Princes and princesses drove on to the parade-ground, and the march-past commenced at ten a.m. A balloon was sent up by the Military Balloon Corps of the Field Telegraph Battalion, and Ensign Ito, who ascended in the car, took a number of photographs of the various stages of the review. Upon the conclusion of the march-past His Majesty took his seat upon the Throne, which was assembled. Marshal Oyama and the Commanders of Divisions and their Staffs, the band played the "Kimigayo," and the buglers of each company sounded a call. His Majesty then read the following Message:—

"We have called together the Army which returned in triumph and have performed the ceremony of triumph. We are deeply gratified to see the Army in perfect discipline and order. Officers and men must strive for the further improvement of the Army with increased energy and assiduity."

Marshal Oyama received the Imperial Message, and presented the following reply:—

"His Imperial Majesty, after reviewing the

HON. JULIUS G. LAY.

A WELL-DESERVED PROMOTION.

OFFERED CONSUL-GENERALSHIP AT CAPE TOWN.

[From Our Correspondent]

Canton, 15th May, 1906.

Hon. Julius G. Lay, for the past sixteen months Consul-General of the United States of America at Canton, received a cablegram last week from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., offering him the post of Consul-General of the United States at Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr. Lay was in Japan at the time, but upon being informed of the offer immediately telegraphed his Government of his willingness to accept. This new appointment is a flattering promotion, for according to the new U.S. Consular Act recently passed by the American Congress, Cape Town is classified one grade higher than Canton, with a substantial increase in the salary paid. This makes within the past two or three months, four changes in the American Consul-service in South China alone, changes in the Consuls stationed at Foochow and Amoy, and transfers in the Consuls-General at Hongkong and Canton.

Radical changes are being instituted in the American Consular Service over the whole world, and a vast amount of transferring, re-signing, promoting, etc., is going on among its personnel, all through the instrumentality of that great organizer and statesman, Elihu Root, the present Secretary of State.

It is reported that Consul-General and Mrs. Lay are at present on a visit to Peking and North China, and will return to Canton about the middle of June when they will leave at once for Cape Town via Washington, D. C. Nothing is known as to who shall succeed Mr. Lay at Canton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

17th inst. A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.A., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Harton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Capt. H. L. Barnes-Lawrence (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.O., Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. A. G. H. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Edward Osborne and Mr. E. A. Hewett were sworn in as members of the Council.

LAW COMMITTEE.

His Excellency the Governor appointed Mr. Pollock to the Law Committee vice Mr. Stewart; and Messrs. Daborn and Hewett to the Public Works Committee vice Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Stewart.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

His Excellency the Governor: The most important of the Financial Minutes which it is proposed to refer to the Finance Committee is No. 23, which is to provide a sum of \$30,000 in aid of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. That is the amount which the chief resident engineer anticipates to be able to spend up to the end of the current year.

I will explain to you briefly how it is proposed that this money should be provided in connection with the loan which was authorised by this Council. On the 6th April and the 6th October of each year there is due from the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces interest on the loan of £1,100,000 made to him by this Government, interest at the rate of 4 per cent, on that loan or on so much of it as is still outstanding. There is also due under the agreement with Viceroy Chang Chi-tung a sum of £1,100,000 on the 6th October of each year as an instalment towards the repayment of that loan. These sums paid in interest or in repayment will be credited to a special fund. On that special fund the interest at 4 per cent, on the stock we have raised will be the first charge. And then from the fund the expenses of our section of the Kowloon-Canton railway will be paid. The balance by the time all the repayments of the Viceroy's instalments have been made will be devoted to paying off our debt. We shall pay on the advances made from that special fund for the reconstruction of our railway interest at the rate of 3 per cent, into a special fund.

STREET REPAIRS IN KOWLOON.

The next financial minute of importance is No. 15 which is a sum of \$40,000 in aid of the Public Works Extraordinary vote for forming and kerbing streets. This is a very considerable excess on the original vote of \$20,000. It is mainly due to works that had to be taken in hand either in fulfilment of obligations to private owners to whom the Government has sold land, or to take advantage of work carried out by private owners in fulfilment of their obligations to Government connected with similar leases. For instance, the reclamation of Tsui Tsui Shui has involved the construction of two roads by the lessees. The construction of these two roads partly paid by the Government. To make part provision for this excess \$2,000 will be saved on item 17, that is, the extension of Robinson Road in Kowloon, as a private reclamation has enabled the Government to get the work done in connection with this extension under more advantageous conditions than were anticipated in the Estimates.

TRAMWAY EFFECTS.

Financial minute No. 9 is to provide a sum of \$1,200 in aid of the vote on Public Works Extraordinary, communication metallic circuits, including a new route to North Point. Of this sum \$1,200 is due to metallic circuiting rendered necessary by the working of the system being injuriously affected by the electric tramways.

FOG SIGNALS.

Financial minutes 7 and 16 provide \$6,000 in aid of the vote for lighthouses. This sum is due to the prevalence of fog in the early part of the year—during the first four months, necessitating extensive use of fog signals. On the suggestion of the Hon. the Harbour Master, the Brethren of Trinity House are now being communicated with, with a view to seeing whether some more economical and more efficient method of sound signalling cannot be adopted in this Colony.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

There is a vote of \$4,455 in aid of the vote already passed in this Council in connection with the reception of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. In view of the generous manner in which private buildings were decorated, I consider this addition towards the decoration of the streets and public buildings is a fair charge, to the public. Financial minute No. 12 provides \$1,740 in aid of the vote for the hospital, due, of course, to the remarkable prevalence of small-pox in the early part of the year. The remainder of the votes are for sums under \$1,000 and do not require explanation.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in moving the resolution standing in his name, viz., "That it is desirable that legislation for the registration of partners, with limited liability, should be introduced into this Colony," said this motion was brought forward in connection with a question which was a comparatively old one. Various attempts had been made from time to time in this Colony, and also in the Straits Settlements to place the registration of partners in Chinese firms upon a satisfactory footing. In the Straits Settlements Ordinances had been introduced with that object and they had gone as far as the committee stage and had then been dropped. This is only excuse for coming before the Council now and bringing up this question was that he had a scheme to propose, which he thought was on different lines to any legislation which had hitherto been proposed. In 1901 a commission sat and made a report which was published in October of that year dealing with this question. That commission considered the matter of bringing the registration of partnerships into conformity with the English law, making every partner liable by himself for the entire losses sustained by his firm. It was pointed out that probably the wealthy men at the back of the firm would put forward some poor relation or a man of straw and get him registered as a partner of the firm. It was obvious that scheme was foredoomed to failure. He thought that the very essence of any successful scheme of registration of partners of Chinese firms in this Colony was that they should follow out the Chinese law, with regard to the liability of partners. As he understood it, that law was that the partner is only liable in the proportion of his share of the total capital of the

firm. In other words, if a firm had a total capital of \$10,000 and a partner subscribed \$1,000 towards that amount, he would only be liable to the extent of one-tenth of the liabilities. He thought that the Chinese must look upon the English law by which each partner was held liable by himself for the entire losses of the firm as inequitable. It would be hopeless to expect the Chinese to come forward and register under such a law. It also seemed to him that anything like the penal provisions suggested in other enactments would entirely fail short of what was required. Those familiar with partnership disputes in this Colony were aware how very great difficulty was occasioned the learned judges from the fact that a long would be brought up, and the question was—who did represent by that long? One man would say it was his cousin or somebody else. His reason for bringing forward this motion was that the matter might be discussed in the Colony, and by the Chamber of Commerce. He did not expect that the Government would proceed in this matter but at least the question was brought under consideration.

Dr. Ho Kai, in seconding, thought there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of something being done in the way of the registration of partnerships. The question had been under consideration for 30 years, and the consensus of opinion was that such an Ordinance should come into operation. He referred to the commissions that had been appointed to consider the question—on two of which he sat as a member—and remarked that while all were agreed there should be an Ordinance they found the greatest difficulty in recommending the provisos that the Ordinances should contain. He believed Mr. Pollock's suggestion to follow the Chinese law on the subject to be an excellent one.

Mr. Hewett said he had communicated with his colleagues in the Chamber of Commerce on the subject, but after the Committee had very carefully considered the terms of the resolution the only conclusion they could arrive at was that the motion was extremely vague as to the character of the legislation suggested. That being so, the Committee requested him to state that the only view they could express was that they were not in a position to express any opinion at all upon the motion, that only after they had read the speeches at the Council meeting could they be enabled to express an opinion. He suggested that no division should be taken on the motion until the Chamber had had an opportunity of considering the argument is now advanced. Personally, he went further. He held there was nothing to be gained by agreeing to such a motion as this. He could not see what advantage would accrue to the Council by accepting or rejecting such a motion. The Chamber Committee believed legislation to be desirable and would gladly welcome legislation, but they would like to see the Bill first and consider what its effect was likely to be. They did not want to frighten away Chinese capital from the Colony. They had not understood that the motion referred only to Chinese firms; they should treat the matter in a broad-minded way and not against certain nationalities only.

The Attorney-General expressed himself opposed to the resolution, holding the proposal of the seconder to be impracticable. He agreed with Mr. Hewett that the only way to deal with this question was in the shape of a Bill. The Attorney General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics. Carried.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 1st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

EDUCATION.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education Department of Inspector of Schools, other charges, visual instruction expenses.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A sum of fifteen thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, communications, metallic circuits including new route to North Point.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of six hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Registrar General's Department—other charges, language allowance to Mr. C. Clementi, assistant Registrar General, who has passed the examination in the Pekingese colloquial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

CANTON IMPERS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Dear Sir,—During my absence on furlough the work for the Leper of Canton and the Home for Unhanded Children will be under the care of the Rev. Geo. H. McNeur, who addressed is Canton. Any contributions from friends may be sent to him. I trust the friends of this work may give him the same generous support which they have given to me during the past six years.

Thanking you for inserting this note in the "Telegraph," I am Yours truly,

ANDREW BEATTIE.

Canton, May 16th, 1906.

SUNSHINE IN CANTON.

VICKROY'S ALLROAD ARBITRARY ACTION.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th May. At last the torrential rains which have fallen during the past few weeks have ceased, and glorious sunshine prevails. The floods have subsided and the streets are no longer inundated. The North and West Rivers have resumed their normal appearance, to the satisfaction of everybody. Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, silk growers are sanguine that the second Bill will be up to the usual standard.

THE VICEROY AND THE CUSTOMS.

The native newspapers have long accounted relating to the appointment of Chinese officials to the office of High Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs. They aver that these commissioners will hold rank superior to all European and native officers on the Customs service. Naturally, Viceroy Shum has been quick to take advantage of the new scheme promulgated by the Central Government, and I hear that he has already been interfering with the Customs officers in Canton. It was only the other day that the Harbour Master placed guards on board some flower boats which were alleged to have contravened the harbour regulations. The guards were stationed on board the boats until the owners could be found. The master came to the knowledge of the Viceroy, who sent a squad of Water Police to the scene. The Police ejected the guards by authority of the Viceroy, who disputed the Harbour Master's right to interfere.

A VAUQUE QUESTION.

Sometime ago I wrote regarding the impeachment of an officer on the Custom steam launch on a charge of squeezing. The Vicerey has now issued a proclamation on the subject. It remains to be seen how the Commissioner of Customs will take this action on the part of the Viceroy.

EXPENSIVE TRA.

A small quantity of tea has been received by the dealers, but owing to the recent rains the flavouring flower, jasmine, is very scarce. As a result it may be anticipated that prices will rule very high.

CANTON MISSIONS.

REV. DR. BEATTIE ON FURLOUGH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th May, 1906. Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. D., of the American Presbyterian Mission, sails by the "Siberia" on 16th May, for America, for a much-needed rest. Dr. Beattie will be long remembered for his services on the Investigating Committee of the U.S. Government which inquired into the circumstances attending the Lien-chau massacre, and for the self-sacrificing efforts on behalf of the School and Home for Unhanded Leper Children, and the work on behalf of the army of mendicant lepers, scattered through the city and gathered at the East Gate. Dr. Beattie's many friends wish him a hearty bon voyage.

HANKOW POST OFFICE.

A sum of one hundred and twelve dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office, postal agencies in China, other charges, Hankow, incidental expenses.

INfectious Hospitals: Hospital Hulk Hulk:

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.

Temporary Staff for 3 months \$240

Other Charges 1,500

Total \$1,740

REVENUE REFUNDS.

A sum of sixteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, refunds of revenue.

SUNDAY LABOUR.

A sum of seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office, Postal Agencies in China—other charges, Shanghai, allowance for attendance on Sundays.

NEW ROADS.

A sum of forty thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, new roads in New Territory.

LIGHTHOUSE CHARGES.

Gap Rock Lighthouse, Other Charges, Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Signalling Guns \$1,000

Waglan Island Lighthouse, Other Charges, Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Signalling Guns 2,000

Total \$3,000

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-six cents in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, Land Registry Office—other charges, for New Territories, conveyance and hire of coolies.

RESUMPTION OF LAND.

A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and six cents in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, resumption of land for the Sui Shek cemetery, near Kowloon City.

REPAIRING STREETS.

A sum of forty-two thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, forming and kerbing streets.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT.

A further sum of four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for New Territories.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the report of the general agents of the above Company presented at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held in Manila on Tuesday, 8th May, last:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned general agents have the honour to submit you herewith the half-yearly report for the period ending December 31st, 1905. The accounts show a much better result than on the former balance sheet and the debit-balance has been fairly reduced. The working condition of the factory has been considerably improved owing to the electric current being now furnished by the Electric Light and Power Company at a much lower rate than we had to pay to our former suppliers. The old stock of '95' has been reduced to such an extent that the whole consumption of same may be expected within the next 15 months. Inasmuch as this stock, on account of fabulously high prices paid for same years ago, has been our greatest obstacle in making profits, we anticipate with its decrease a bright future for the factory.

As the Company now enjoys an excellent reputation and as its trade-marks undoubtedly represent a considerable value, it has been decided by the consulting committee to place £10,000 on the goodwill account, same to be balanced by reducing the valuation of the '95' tobacco stock correspondingly, which reduction will bring the book prices more in accordance with the market quotations, as well as give the factory an opportunity to show its working under ordinary and not depressed conditions.

The steady increasing output of cigars and cigarettes gives creditable account of the quality we produce. A good profit is being realized from cigarettes manufactured by the newly-installed machines, of which we intend to purchase more as soon as funds shall be available. The present number of these machines, though running day and night, is insufficient to meet the demand of respective classes of cigarettes. In consequence thereof we are desirous to make it appear to shareholders that additional capital is an urgent necessity to carry on the company's business more successfully and hence shall address you in regard thereto in the near future.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A sum of three hundred and seventy-two, dollars and thirty cents (\$372.30) in aid of the vote, Medical Department—other charges, staff, health officer of port, repairs to launch.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

A sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents in aid of the vote, Military Expenditure—Volunteers—other charges, contribution towards sergeant major's army pension.

POSTAL AGENCIES.

A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office—Postal Agencies in China—other charges, Shanghai, rates and fares.

The Committee then adjourned sine die.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE "GEMS."

CULLED FROM THE "YELLOW DRAGON."

The boys in Classes I and II at Queen's College have started writing letters which appear in the "Yellow Dragon" for May, and quite a few of them are too. None of your nappy-pimpy, lackadaisical, milk-and-water, ladies' effusions, but real live letters, which go to the root of the thing—touch bedrock, so to speak. It is quite evident that the writer of the first epistle is an admirer of His Excellency the Governor. Indeed, it would be no stretch to hold that he is fascinated by the Governor, for he says plump and plain—"This Governor is very young and strong." He does not mean that the Governor is great or fresh; he simply means that the Governor is "very young" and suggests that other Governors have been the very reverse, because he uses the term "This Governor." Well, this Governor has written a book about "Hygiene" and young hopeful is as pleased with it that he is to learn it "by heart." Now we know why His Excellency preaches hygiene; he wants his book sold, and quite right too; but we should like a glance at the famous volume. However, we may meet the letter-writer who has learnt it "by heart." The younger is qualifying for a place in the Government, for he is still plasters His Excellency with compliments. "He is an excellent man and loves people of all classes to have full of knowledge and good education." That should be worth a lot to him. The Governor said there was "nothing hard in mathematics," so Smith minor went home and practised mathematics on the holidays. This is coming in just a trifle strong. "Some peculiar thing" brought a lot of pictures to school, but our friend was not enamoured of the subject. He remarks: "The men that I spoke of have no clothes or trousers to put on and devour or kill each other. Granity we hope that we will never go to such place." A youth wise in his generation. One day an Englishman came to the school and "gave a disposal of delivering on the southern sea"; he adds with a burst of pleasure, "and the various kinds of beautiful girls." He has a fling at the newspapers, too, in a silly way, for he says he learned from the press that Royalty was coming here and he characterizes it as a "story." Of course, this may be ingenuousness, but one never

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

HUNGHTZU RISING.

YUAN-SHI-KAI'S TROOPS.

DESPATCHED TO THE FRONT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th May,

2.45 p.m.

The Hunghtzus continue to give trouble by their raids around Mukden.

Ten thousand troops, of Viceroy Yuan-Shi-kai's army, have been despatched from Chihli to Mukden to deal with the Hunghtzus in Lower Manchuria.

THE "BEECHLEY" INQUIRY.

MARINE COURT FINDING.

CAPTAIN AND THIRD OFFICER GUILTY.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Singapore, 17th May,

6.30 p.m.

The official inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. "Beechley" in the Wetta Passage has been concluded.

The Court finds the Captain guilty of negligence and accordingly suspends his certificate for three months. It also finds the Third Officer guilty of gross negligence and orders his certificate to be suspended for a period of one year.

[The steamer "Beechley" stranded in the Wetta Passage some time since. The "Beechley", it will be remembered, only got off the rocks after jettisoning a large quantity of cargo. She arrived at Singapore on the 4th inst. in a damaged condition, without the assistance of the salvage expedition despatched to her aid. She got off the rocks before the arrival of the salvage party.—Ed., H.K.T.]

GERMAN MAIL ASHORE.

ATTEMPTED TOWING-OFF FAILED.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 18th May,

4.05 p.m.

The German mail steamer "Room" is reported to have gone ashore off Kotsushima in fog.

The steamer "Stanley Dollar" went to the assistance of the mail steamer. She attempted to tow off the "Room"; but her efforts failed to get her off the rocks.

Telegraphic advisers state that the "Room" is damaged to the extent of fifteen feet of her bottom.

The passengers are all safe, and have been transferred to the Japanese steamer "Riho Maru".

[Kotsushima is a small island lying between Tashimura and the "W Coast of Japan, in lat. 34° 17' and long. 130° 8'.—Ed., H.K.T.]

SIR ROBERT HART.

REPORTED RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

CHINESE SUCCESSIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 18th May,

12.25 p.m.

It is reported from Peking that Sir Robert Hart has tendered his resignation to the Chinese Government from the Inspectorate-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

It is stated that Sir Robert Hart's resignation has been accepted.

The Chinese Commissioners, Tien-Liang and Tang Shao-ji will, according to report, be appointed to the post rendered vacant by Sir Robert's retirement.

[Our exclusive Shanghai despatch printed in last Wednesday's "Telegraph" furnished the explanation issued by the Chinese Government with regard to the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs. It stated that the Commissioners have been appointed simply with the view of preventing complications arising in the possible event of Sir Robert Hart's retirement.—Ed., H.K.T.]

VIEWS OF THE "N. C. D. NEWS".

It is regrettable that in a matter which of necessity causes such interest, mixed with a certain amount of anxiety, as the future control of the Imperial Maritime Customs the actual information available is still of a meagre description. Since the promulgation of the very brief Imperial Decree of last Thursday, the "N. C. D. News" of 14th inst., says, no further direct intimation has come from the Chinese Government. Our Peking telegram this morning states, however, that the British Chargé d'Affaires and the American Minister have made formal protest to the Waiwupu, while the French and German Ministers, as less directly interested parties, are represented as regarding the matter with smaller concern. Beyond that there is only the gossip of local Chinese circles where it appears to be considered that the retirement of Sir Robert Hart, inevitable in the natural course of events before very long, is

being made the occasion for the introduction of more active Chinese control at the head of the Service.

Until we know definitely the nature of the protests that have been made, and whether they are in the nature principally of demands for information, or are lodged as serious objections or knowledge already obtained, it is difficult to draw any just conclusion. But in any case there is no cause whatever for supposing that the entire Customs organisation, which has been built up with infinite pains into the most efficient branch of the Chinese Government service, will be allowed to collapse at the mere issuing of an Imperial Decree. The more advanced Chinese are, no doubt, looking to the time when they will be able to manage all branches of their own affairs including their Customs service, but so long as practically the entire revenue derived from this source is pledged for the repayment of foreign loans, the Powers cannot allow any possibility of its lapsing from efficiency, and that it would degenerate if the directly controlling power were in other than foreign hands there can be no question whatever. Therein lies the danger, if danger there is, in the changes proposed. If the two High Commissioners are to fill only the functions hitherto exercised by the Waiwupu, we can see, as we remarked before, a possible advantage even in the transfer of authority; but that they are to attempt in any way to supersede the Inspector-General cannot at present be entertained as a practical step. There is nothing whatever in the Imperial Decree to intimate that such a move is in contemplation, and the Chinese themselves would be the first to suffer were it possible of execution.

To cite the case of the Korean Customs and the retirement of Mr. McLeavy Brown is, of course, entirely beside the mark. Korea, for its own good, as we believe, has fallen into the strong hands of Japan, and it was inevitable therefore that the control of its Customs should also be in Japanese hands, as they would undoubtedly have fallen into Russian hands had the recent war taken another course.

There is, fortunately, no longer any immediate fear of China coming under the domination of any one Power, or of being carved up into sections. She has the strong guarantee of the Anglo-Japanese alliance that her integrity will be preserved and that every opportunity will be given her to work out her own salvation.

That she will make mistakes in experimenting is inevitable, but the same benevolent influences which are ready to support her in the path of progress towards complete national freedom will, in her interest as well as their own, see to it that she makes no such fatal blunder as to tamper yet with the internal machinery of her Customs service. We have yet to be convinced that there has been any intention to do so.

NOR VEGETARIANS AND OTHERS.

(17th May.)

We referred the other day to the dangers which lurk in the succulent celery and the luscious lettuce when parboiled in an uncooked state, and bewailed the fact that if people were to preserve their health they must forego the soul-satisfying salad, otherwise they might find themselves full of typhoid and other bacilli. Our remarks were based on a report published by the chief medical officers in the city, but of course we were quite well aware that every poison has its antidote, and were awaiting the remedy which would enable the gourmets of Hongkong to enjoy their salad without qualms which would affect the appetite.

The remedy has not been long in coming; for in a report which appears in the latest number of the Government "Gazette", we are told how to destroy the infamous bacilli which take refuge in the market garden. Mr. Frank Browne, of the Government Laboratory, states that if vegetables be steeped in water, in which there is a strip of copper, for two to four hours, all the germs of disease will be killed and the vegetables may be eaten raw with impunity. Copper, as a purifier, appears to be a wonderful agent. A minute quantity of copper "has been shown by several observers to be efficacious in destroying cholera and typhoid bacilli in water. At the same time the quantity of copper used is so small as to be quite tasteless and in no way deleterious to the system." Mr. Browne, like a true scientist tried the effects of copper-cleansed water on himself for a fortnight, and found that "the treated and untreated water were indistinguishable in taste, appearance and palatability, and in all other essential properties." Kraemer mentions that to obtain sterilised water he places a strip of clean sheet copper, nine inches square, in three to four quarts of water, and allows it to remain from four to eight hours and then pours off the water. Such coppered water was consumed by himself and by several families for more than six months with no injurious effect whatever. Kraemer also says that if copper foil is allowed to remain in distilled water from one to five minutes it has been shown that sufficient copper is dissolved to kill typhoid organisms within two hours. Mr. Browne warns the public that the copper sheet must be bought from a European house as pure copper. Chinese yellow metal should not be used. So we see the difficulty solved, and may once more attack the savoury salad in the sure and certain knowledge that, the copper having been used, all the animalculae have had their quietus before reaching the table.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

Now that the hot season has apparently come to stay, and householders appreciate more than ever the value of an adequate supply of water, the returns issued by the Water Authority for last month will be perused with special interest. The figures for the four reservoirs show that the supply in each is considerably below the overflow level as compared with the corresponding period last year, but it is with the storage returns that we are most concerned. In April last year, or rather on the 1st of May, there were 154,280,000 gallons in Tytam; this year there were only 97,280,000 gallons. But whereas there was no storage supply at Byewash last year, there were 1,370,000 gallons when the returns were prepared at the beginning of this month. Pokfulam had 36,725,000 gallons in store in April last year, and on 1st May last there were 48,500,000 gallons. Wong-nai-cheong had 10,971,000 gallons this year as against 11,000 on the same date in 1905. The advantage of the rider main system in restricting the indiscriminate use of water is evident from the returns

showing the total consumption of water, and the consumption *per capita* of the population. It should be stated, however, that the whole city had a constant supply during the entire month of April last year, but this year a constant supply to certain districts was only given from the 15th of the month, while the sections regulated by the rider mains had a restricted supply. A comparison between the outflow in April, 1905, and that of the same month this year is, therefore, scarcely fair, and certainly affords no data from which to draw deductions. In the City of Victoria, with its estimated population of practically 233,000 souls, the quantity of water drawn from the reservoirs was 82,749,000 gallons, or 41,673,000 gallons less than the quantity used last year. The consumption per head per day was therefore 11.8 gallons, as against 12.2 gallons in 1905, a significant reduction. Kowloon still manages to subsist on a smaller quantity of water per head than does Victoria. Why that should be so, it were futile to inquire, although no doubt the Director of Public Works is perfectly prepared to supply the necessary explanation. At all events the consumption per head per day in Kowloon during last month was 5.3 gallons as compared with 6.5 in 1905. The total quantity used by a population on the Peninsula estimated at 78,700 was 12,473,000—a reduction of nearly two million gallons as contrasted with the corresponding period last year.

It is satisfactory to note that the water is certified by the Government Analyst to be of excellent quality.

ON MARRIAGE BENT.

When a Korean Crown Prince decides to become a Benedict then the whole Kingdom is turned into a huge matrimonial bureau. Every other official is constituted an agent of Cupid; staid matrons call their daughters together and instruct them, if instruction be necessary, in the art of coquetry. Proud autocratic governors beam upon every passing maiden, fearful that they may lose the Royal countenance by failure to honour a possible consort of the future ruler. For a space of time, until the Crown Prince has selected the light of his life, all marriages and giving in marriage are decided off. It might happen that some plebeian would carry away the very damsel for whom His Royal Highness' heart yearned, and to guard against such a mishap the young men of Korea are forbidden to cast sheep's eyes at the Phoebe's of the country. It is true that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, but it is decidedly dangerous to give that fancy free play when a prince of the blood royal is playing the same game. The Crown Prince of Korea is a widower, so it may be presumed he is taking no risks this time. We are not told how he enjoyed the marital state when last he had a spouse, but it may be certain that his previous experience will stand him in good stead now, seeing that he has obtained the master's degree, so to speak. Doubtless, his concern will be not to marry the prettiest girl in the Kingdom, but to woo and win the maid with the meekest mother. A Crown Prince with a termagant of a mother-in-law is no joke. He cannot stay out at nights and dodge the old lady; he is continually facing the music, and, after all, a well-aimed golden candelabra wielded by the strong arm of an infuriated mother-in-law, who fancies herself slighted, because her footstool is lower than is warranted by her rank, is quite as effective as a common cast-iron poker in the grasp of a washerwoman. Therefore, as the prophet says, a milk-and-water mother-in-law is a supreme desideratum. Of course, there is always the State prison to fall back upon, while the gentleman holding the position of Lord High Chief Executioner might be induced to act at a pinch, but in such a case all the mothers-in-law in the Kingdom would be up in arms, and such a condition of things is frightful to contemplate. As already stated, the governors of provinces were ordered to keep an eye on likely nymphs, and they were told to forward the names and description of those whom they considered eligible brides. What a predicament to be placed in! It is to be hoped that the descriptions will be considered private, for the wrath of a would-be consort whose tresses or teeth had been inadequately represented, or whose dainty feet were characterised as boats, or whose ten-inch frings had been omitted from the report, would overwhelm the stoutest heart. No wonder that a governor should be in a quandary under such circumstances, and now we read that: "For remissness in this respect the governors of Kyeng Kye, Chung-cheung Chulia and Kyang Sung are now on the list for punishment." It does not appear what they neglected to do exactly, but everyone will sympathise with the unhappy governors in their sad plight. It is a good thing for them that a Crown Prince of Korea does not get married every day.

CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT.

15th inst.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisane Judge, Leung Yau, engineer, of No. 104, Des Vaux Road, Ce-tal, sued Leung Iai Chuen, alias A. Choo, of No. 39, Des Vaux Road Central, partner in the firm of A. Choo and Company, for the recovery of the sum of \$400, being the amount of money deposited with the defendant by plaintiff on 6th March, 1905.

Mr. J. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D'Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said this money was deposited on the 6th March last year.

Mr. E. J. Grist: I don't wish to interrupt my friend, but I understand that the parties had met and that a settlement had been arrived at, and so I am utterly unprepared to go on.

His Honour (to Mr. Gardiner): But you knew something about this; I mean you had something in your mind when you mentioned it to me in Chambers.

Mr. Gardiner: That is true, my Lord; but I am now informed that the parties have not after all come to terms.

Mr. Grist: I must ask for an adjournment.

His Honour: Well, let the case be put on Friday's list and if it is settled in the meantime, well and good.

Mr. Gardiner: I've no objection to that course, my Lord, and I think it may be settled in the meantime.

His Honour: Well, you'll have plenty of time. Let it be Friday's list.

DAMAGE BY COLLISION.

ACTION IN COURT.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding, and with him Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., sitting as assessor, the case was heard of Chan Pak-fai, owner of the junk "Lan Shing Lee", and the owners of her cargo, the steamship "Hankow", for recovery of the sum of \$14,000 for damage occasioned by a collision which took place on 15th November, 1905, at Tung Chung, in the New Territories.

Mr. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedde of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the defendants.

Mr. P. Loureiro, called by Mr. Sharp, said he was accountant in the National Bank, and had been in the Bank for the past ten years.

Previously he was in charge of the Yokohama branch of the Bank. The books kept showed according to the evidence whether the bill were the property of the Bank, or merely deposited with them. They kept four bill-books:

(1) for bills purchased outright by the Bank;

(2) for bills payable elsewhere;

(3) a bill-book for bills purchased in London and payable in this Colony;

(4) a book for bills drawn by agents other than in London, payable in the Colony;

and (5) a book for bills merely sent to the Bank for collection and on which the Bank has no lien whatever.

The bill in question was not entered in any of those books.

Witness went on further to explain the manner in which the books were kept by the Bank, and said that the books showed a debit against Edwards, Piry and Company of \$10,000, the amount in question.

Mr. Slade then cross-examined witness as to

an entry in the balance sheet showing a credit of \$10,000 to Edwards, Piry and Company, on the 31st of December, 1901, and then considerable discussion ensued as to the reason for it, witness stating that the balance sheet was prepared for the auditors who passed them; they kept the books of the Bank by the double entry system, and every debit must have a credit, and every credit a debit, otherwise the account would never balance.

His Honour (the Chief Justice): But surely the word "credit" means credit, and if a sum of money is entered to the credit of a person it surely means that that amount has been paid, and any indebtedness of that person reduced by that amount.

Witness said that was not so, the balance sheet being simply drawn up for the satisfaction of the auditors.

The Chief Justice: Then what do you mean by "credit"?

Mr. Sharp said he thought Mr. Playfair's evidence had explained that, but if not, in any case, Mr. Pinckney would elucidate it.

Mr. Justice Wise: It seems very involved.

but we had better get on and wait for Mr. Pinckney's evidence.

Mr. Gaskell, re-called, said he had examined the books and found the entry crediting Edwards, Piry and Company with the sum of \$10,000. It was not credited as cash, but as a document.

Mr. A. R. Lowe gave similar evidence, and said the entry was made in the subsidiary books, showing that it was a conditional or suspense credit.

The Chief Justice: Then what do you mean by the word "credit"?

Mr. Sharp said he thought Mr. Playfair's evidence had explained that, but if not, in any case, Mr. Pinckney would elucidate it.

Mr. Justice Wise: It

during the period of their subscription; that donors of one hundred dollars at one time be members for life; that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be directors for life and that all Protestant missionaries who subscribe \$5 or more per annum be members and entitled to vote.

VIII. Trustees.—That all real estate and other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the treasurer, the auditor of accounts, British and American Consuls for the time being, and the chairman of the medical staff.

New Article X. Medical Staff.—(a.) That the foreign physicians of the hospital and college be the medical staff and that they elect their chairman annually.

(b.) That each member of the staff, after one year's study of the language of the field, shall have an equal voice in determining all medical work of the Society.

(c.) That the medical and surgical work of the Society be organized into departments and that each one of the physician be assigned his department by the staff.

The addition of this Article X. shares the responsibilities of this growing institution, and gives each physician in the hospital and college the liberty in, and management of, his department, under the direction of the staff which a well qualified physician naturally expects and should have.

Dr. J. M. Swan is expected in the early fall to resume his duties at the Hospital.

Dr. Anderson is in charge of the Medical College, as formerly. Three qualified physicians have been already asked for.

C O M M E R C I A L .

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 18th instant, Messrs. Phirosha B. Petit & Co. write:—We have nothing fresh to report in our yarn market. During the whole of the fortnight under review no signs of either improvement or demand was noticeable. Some of the importers were over-anxious to quit and actually sold some lots at abnormally low rates. This further alarmed the Chinese dealers, and they began intercessing their holdings, even at a greater decline. The foreign merchants, who had re-purchased a good lot as reported in our last circular, are still buying at the continually declining rates, for they are sanguine of a spurt in the market after the floods are over and transit is restored. Market during the period instead of reviving turned from bad to worse both as regards prices and off-take. It is very hard to ascertain what prices the next sales will realize.

News from the Northern Ports and Shanghai are far from encouraging. Heavy stocks and continued heavy arrivals have greatly to answer for the sluggishness there, and the markets are pretty much in the same state as last advised, with further financial failures and the predominating influence of the ever-advancing Japanese.

Bombay is now showing returning wisdom. She did all she could in a temporary boom to gorge herself, to glut Hongkong and Shanghai, and to bring about general impasse, the effects of which will not wear out in the near future, but are likely to be felt somewhat in the early part of the next year, and that also can be possible only because Bombay is now in a serious mood to stave her hand in the speculative market, and the mills there entertain no offers for business for some time to come.

Prices of some of the mills' yarn are not quoted in this circular, and it is very hard to ascertain a correct quotation at present.

Market closes quiet.

No. 20r.—Only selected threads changed hands at a de-lie of from one to two dollars per hank.

No. 16r.—A few threads fetched a dollar lower.

No. 12r.—Not much in favour; prices show a decline of \$1, and a very limited business reported.

No. 10r.—Sales of only two threads at a heavy decline is noted. His count at present remains neglected as stocks are accumulating.

Nos. 8d. and 6r. out of favour. No business reported.

Sales reported during the past fortnight:—600 bales of No. 10r.; 150 bales of No. 12r.; 75 bales of No. 16r.; and 225 bales of No. 20r.; in all about 1,050 bales.

Arrivals during the past fortnight:—Per steamers *Gregory Apcar*, *Lating* and *Catharine Apcar* (from Calcutta), and steamers *Ichib* and *Oceanic* (from Bombay) of about 1,100 tons for this port and about 10,630 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 3,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—Estimated at about 79,000 bales.

Uncleared stock:—Estimated at about 45,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—No business reported.

Japanese Yarn.—No business reported.

Cotton.—Rather quiet; a small parcel of 24 bales fetched \$25 per picul.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 157 per cent.

" Demand 157

London T. T. " Sh. 214d. \$5

" Demand " 21.5/16d. \$5

Shanghai " 118. 714/16d. \$100.

Silver " 30d. per oz.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	214d.
Do. demand	21.5/16d.
France—Bank T.T.	214d.
America—Bank T.T.	214d.
Germany—Bank T.T.	214d.
India T. T.	157
Do. demand	157
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	118. 714/16d. \$100.
Singapore—Bank T.T.	118. 714/16d. \$100.
Java—Bank T.T.	127
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	21.12/16
6 months' sight L/C.	21.12/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	21.12/16
4 months' sight " do.	52d.
50 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 21/15/16	52d.
4 months' sight France	2.00d.
6 months' sight "	2.71
4 months' sight Germany	2.21
Bar Silver	30d.
Bank of England rate	4%
Sovereign	9.47

"Yes," said Daniel Sutherland, at the Police Court on Monday, in answer to a charge of being drunk and incapable in Ship Street on Sunday night, "I am in the Sailors' Home," continued Sutherland, "and I would like to inform you that I have no money." On being questioned Daniel said that he was promised a job and expected to have it soon. Mr. Hazelton remanded defendant in police custody until he finds a boat. It was later learnt that the story about his being promised a ship was a fabrication and his Worship fined him \$2, or seven days.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The value of the motor-cars at present in the United Kingdom amounts to £15,000,000.

The headquarters of the Governor-General of Kwantung have been removed from Liaoyang to Port Arthur.

Of the eleven Chinese cases of plague reported to-day, eight terminated fatally. The total for the year is now 470.

The largest railway station in the world is being built at Leipzig. Over £7,000,000 is to be expended on its construction.

Professor Simpson, the expert in hygiene, who is to inquire into the sanitary condition of Singapore, has arrived in that Settlement.

A HOUSEBOY was charged, and fined \$3, by Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, for dumping rubbish into the harbour, yesterday.

HONGKONG chessmen are distinguishing themselves in the Northern Settlement. From Shanghai exchange, we learn that the first game in the final round of the Shanghai Chess Championship was played on Wednesday (9th inst.). After an exceptionally fine game Mr. P. C. Souza defeated Mr. Montalo de Jesus. These players have to play four other games, should it be necessary, to decide who is champion.

CHINESE constable, 447 boarded fishing junk No. 12901H, in the harbour on Monday, and searched the junk. In the hold he discovered \$2 worth of brown sugar. The people could give no satisfactory explanation as to how the sugar got into the hold, and a man and a woman were arrested. They were placed before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court on Tuesday. His Worship fined the man \$100 and the woman \$5.

A FORTNIGHT ago, a Chinaman obtained a passage to Singapore by the s.s. *Lightning*. Half way to his destination the native developed lunacy, and had to be kept under lock and key. On arrival at Singapore the police there refused to allow the man to land, and he was put aboard the *Catharine Apcar* and brought back to Hongkong yesterday. On arrival of the vessel in the harbour the Water Police took charge of the man and removed him to the Lunatic Asylum.

A FLAMEN, alias Vanderberg, alias Vandermeulen, a Frenchman, was brought up on remand at the Magistracy on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, charged with alleged embezzlement, said to have been committed within the French jurisdiction at Canton. Sergeant Morrison, who had charge of the case, asked His Worship to withdraw the charge against the defendant on the ground that the French authorities at Canton had refused to prosecute. His Worship accordingly discharged the defendant.

LAM Lin, head "boy" Kowloon Hotel, was charged on Monday, at the instance of J. W. Osborne, the proprietor, with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the hotel on Saturday night. It appeared that some alteration took place between defendant and a European visitor at the hotel, which resulted in defendant challenging him to fight. Defendant averred that he was first struck by the European. The case was remanded for further evidence to be produced.

THE ARMY Orders for last month state that in consequence of the decision to remove submarine mining defences of the Royal Engineers at all stations the distinction between fortress and submarine companies has been abolished, and the companies have received new designations. The 25th Company at Hongkong becomes the 25th Fortress Company and the 41st Company at Singapore becomes the 41st Fortress Company whilst the local submarine companies at Hongkong and Singapore merge into the fortress companies.

GUNNER James Walsh, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, proceeded against an unemployed cook, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, for stealing twenty-two pounds of meat from Stonecutters Island, on the 15th instant. The defendant said that the meat was given him by the cook. Evidence was heard to be effect that defendant was arrested on the beach with the meat in a basket. Mr. Hazelton adjourned the case until to-morrow to enable the cook at Stonecutters to be brought to Court. A few minutes afterwards, Inspector Langley appeared in Court and said that he was just in receipt of a telegram from Stonecutters saying that the cook had absconded. The defendant was brought in, and his Worship passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour.

A POULTRY DEALER named Lo U Hi, of No. 19 Ko Shing Street, went to the Public Gardens on Wednesday afternoon to "cool himself." This process could not be carried out to Lo's satisfaction, so he got up and crouched upon the seat, and was admiring the pictureque scenery, when the watchman seized him and took him to the station. On Thursday he was charged at the Magistracy with putting his feet on a seat in the gardens. He pleaded ignorance, and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne fined him one dollar.

"NEITHER party present?" said the Puisne Judge when a case was called in the Summary Court this morning. "Well, my Lord, they have to come from Aberdeen," said the solicitor for the plaintiff. "Oh," then said his Honour, "it was unfortunate that shower came when it did as they would probably be just starting, and wait till the rain is over. I think as neither party is present the case must be struck out." "Then I'll ask permission to withdraw the case, my Lord, and I can bring it again," said the solicitor. The woman was then fined \$5.

THIS afternoon, at the Magistracy, Chan Fong the master of the San Cheong marine store dealer's shop, of No. 39 Tung Man Lane, was charged with being in unlawful possession of one kg of white lead and several steamer's port hole frames, reasonably suspected of having been unlawfully procured. Mr. J. H. Gardner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, defendant, Sergeant Murison said that he went to defendant's shop on the 7th instant and found the goods mentioned in the back of the shop, covered with old cordage and tin sheets. Cross-examined: Witness did not ask defendant if he had any stolen goods in his possession. Such goods are sometimes likely to be found in a marine store dealer's shop. Mr. Gardner said that as it had been pointed out, a marine store dealer was quite competent of purchasing such goods. They were purchased in the absence of the master from a marine hawker. His Worship said that the onus was on the defendant to satisfy the Court that these goods were not unlawfully obtained. In order to allow the defence to produce the marine hawker from whom they purchased the goods, he would remand the case until Friday next, at noon. Bail \$100.

ON the 10th ult. a serious boiler explosion attended by loss of life occurred on board a steam launch at Bangkok. The launch, a large two decked boat, heeled over and sank almost before any assistance could be rendered. It was first said that six were killed and eleven wounded, and again that there were seven killed and thirteen injured. Eleven men were taken to a Bangkok hospital, of whom one died and five were too seriously hurt to be moved. Of these five, two were expected to die. One of the men killed was said to be a sampan owner who was passing close by in his boat at the time of the explosion. The cause of the accident is unknown. Her engineer was a certificated man. There is reason to believe, however, that another man than the regular engineer was attending to the engines, getting steam up in the boiler after the repairs had been effected. This man went down with the wreck. Further information had it that eight were killed outright and eleven injured, and of these about three have since died. Three of the men killed were taken out of the launch after she was raised, and half of a body was also found. The killed included a Chinaman who was on the wharf near by looking on, and the man that of another launch moored alongside who was scalded to death.

HAU Shing, a house coolie, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the police-court on Thursday, on a charge of neglecting the disfection of the house for a case of plague that had occurred there. On going into the servants' quarters of No. 44 Lyndhurst Terrace, on the 16th instant, Sanitary Inspector Gidley prosecuted. Defendant pleaded guilty, saying that the patient had arrived here from the interior with the disease. The inspector stated that he went yesterday to superintend the disfection of the house for a case of plague that had occurred there. On going into the servants' quarters—four persons occupying that room—he found a boy lying on a bed suffering from, or in fact, getting over an attack of small-pox. The scales, which were mostly about his nose and legs, were just falling off. The patient was removed to Tung Wa Hospital and the father (defendant) arrested. His Worship fined defendant \$50, with the option of two months' imprisonment.

MR. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy on Thursday, fined a coolie \$25 for keeping a common gaming house at No. 14, Second Street, and seven others \$2 each, for gambling on the premises, last evening.

THE Nippon Yu-en-Kaisha is reported to have definitely decided to open a fortnightly service between Hongkong and Bangkok by the middle of this month. The chartered steamers *Tidder* and *Prometheus* will be put on the service for the present.

"THIS is a curious note," said his Honour the Puisne Judge in the Summary Court, this morning, in a case for recovery of a sum of money lent; "it gives the defendant the option of repaying the amount or not, as he likes! You had better amend the writ." (Laughter.)

At the Supreme Court on Thursday, during the hearing of the case of the National Bank *versus* Lemaire and Company, before the Full Bench, Mr. A. Stringer, Judge of the Court of First Instance at Manila, was accommodated with a seat on the Bench beside the Honours.

THE French Minister has made representations to the Waipu in respect of a French company which desires to establish a river service by tug between Chungking and Ichang that such an undertaking is permissible under the inland Navigation Rule laid down in the new Treaty.

MESSRS. Fred. Walker & Co., Hotel Mansions, are showing a new composition called "Arabic," which is claimed, is an ideal coating for roofs. It reduces the temperature within a building by 30 degrees. In Australia it has gained great favour and numerous public buildings have been coated with "Arabic."

JACK Edwards, seaman, s.s. *Otter*, pleaded guilty, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court on Thursday, to a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the public street yesterday. The Indian constable, who made the arrest, said that Edwards was chasing women about the street. Edwards knew nothing of what occurred the previous day, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$3.

AN aged woman, by name Hon Hin, was prosecuted at the Magistracy on Thursday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the instance of Sergt. Murison, for obtaining, by means of false pretences, the sum of \$125, on 5th May, 1903, from another woman named Ponk Tant, of No. 28, Hollywood Road. The woman denied the charge, and his Worship remanded the case for further evidence to be produced.

THE Army Orders for last month state that in consequence of the decision to remove submarine mining defences of the Royal Engineers at all stations the distinction between fortress and submarine companies has been abolished, and the companies have received new designations. The 25th Company at Hongkong becomes the 25th Fortress Company and the 41st Company at Singapore becomes the 41st Fortress Company whilst the local submarine companies at Hongkong and Singapore merge into the fortress companies.

GUNNER James Walsh, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, proceeded against an unemployed cook, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, for stealing twenty-two pounds of meat from Stonecutters Island, on the 15th instant. The defendant said that the meat was given him by the cook. Evidence was heard to be effect that defendant was arrested on the beach with the meat in a basket. Mr. Hazelton adjourned the case until to-morrow to enable the cook at Stonecutters to be brought to Court. A few minutes afterwards, Inspector Langley appeared in Court and said that he was just in receipt of a telegram from Stonecutters saying that the cook had absconded. The defendant was brought in, and his Worship passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour.

THE signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.
Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H.M.'s Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.
The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.
Notice boards are placed at:

Joint Cable Companies' Office,
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street,
Blake Pier,
Post Office,
Harbour Office,
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS.
These are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5155

晴六月四日二十三號光

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

六拜禮

號九月五英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE OF PROFITORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq. Hon. Mr. R. Shawan.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
D. M. Nissim, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. HUNTER.

London Bankers—London and County
Banking Company, Limited.
Hongkong—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option 1/25 of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin Calcutta Hankow Peking
Tientsin Tsianfu Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Wartha & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern a.m.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL, MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (L. 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoetean, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotiau, Radja (Acheen), Telok-Sumawe (Acheen), Bandjarmasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4½ do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

[28]

[67]

[68]

[69]

[70]

[71]

[72]

[73]

[74]

[75]

[76]

[77]

[78]

[79]

[80]

[81]

[82]

[83]

[84]

[85]

[86]

[87]

[88]

[89]

[90]

[91]

[92]

[93]

[94]

[95]

[96]

[97]

[98]

[99]

[100]

[101]

[102]

[103]

[104]

[105]

[106]

[107]

[108]

[109]

[110]

[111]

[112]

[113]

[114]

[115]

[116]

[117]

[118]

[119]

[120]

[121]

[122]

[123]

[124]

[125]

[126]

[127]

[128]

[129]

[130]

[131]

[132]

[133]

[134]

[135]

[136]

[137]

[138]

[139]

[140]

[141]

[142]

[143]

[144]

[145]

[146]

[147]

[148]

[149]

[150]

[151]

[152]

[153]

[154]

[155]

[156]

[157]

[158]

[159]

[160]

[161]

[162]

[163]

[164]

[165]

[166]

[167]

[168]

[169]

[170]

[171]

[172]

[173]

[174]

[175]

[176]

[177]

[178]

[179]

[180]

[181]

Intimation.

Powell'sALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Des Vaux Road.

JUST
RECEIVED.**LADIES'**
BATHING
COSTUMES,

Comfortable.

Durable,

and
Dainty.**BATHING**
CAPS,

\$1

EACH.

SPECIAL**NAVY****SERGES**

for

BATHING**COSTUMES,**

(Guaranteed fast dye)

\$1.25

per yard.

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,**

Alexandra Buildings,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese
Silk Piece Goods,
Silver Wares,
Rare Embroideries,
Grass Cloths,
&c., &c.,
SUITABLE BOTH FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies' Blouses

AND

Gentlemen's Pyjamas
SUITS SPECIALITY.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [530]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 4000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [71]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. [510]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL, OIL, CHALK, MEAT, HANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

NO. 1, ST. GEORGE'S

BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

Agents.

Intimations.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.SCOTCH
WHISKIES.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRICES.From this date the prices of our popular
brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as
under:

Per Case of 1 doz.	
A. THORNES BLEND	\$1.00
B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A Fine Soda Whisky)	1.40
C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky)	2.50
D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies ..	1.00
E. BLEND. The popular Whisky in the Far East	15.00

The above prices are strictly net. The
discount of five per cent. previously allowed
on our Whiskies ceases from this date.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$80 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free from the address to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

POLICE WORK IN HONGKONG.

No less than 11,517 cases were reported to the police during 1905, as we learn from the report of Mr. G. N. Orme, the assistant Superintendent of Police in Hongkong. But that was a decrease of 295 as compared with the previous year of 2,48 per cent.—not a startling reduction but still in a way satisfactory, when it is remembered that the population of the Colony is continually shifting, and the criminal classes are recruited from the scum of Canton, which seems to breed a special class of evil doers. In examining the character of the charges laid against the arrested persons, it is noteworthy, that there was a decrease of 548 in the number of indictments for what are described as serious offences, the chief decreases being 302 in larcenies, 143 in "unlawful possession," and 44 in burglaries. There were 372 Europeans and Americans convicted of offences against the laws of the Colony, and 55 accused were discharged. The Chinese convictions numbered 10,921, the dismissals reaching the total of 1058. Only 94 Indians came before the Court, of whom 24 were acquitted of the charges laid against them. The difficulty of tracing murders is evidenced by the cases which were reported during the year. Six cases occurred. In three of these no arrest was made; in two cases the accused were acquitted, and in one, that in which a Filipino murdered a compatriot on board the *Iremont* while that vessel was lying in the harbour, was found guilty and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. In the cases of manslaughter the police were more successful in obtaining evidence to convict the guilty parties. Under the heading of "gang robberies," it is stated that there were 24 offences during the year, but in 13 cases no arrest was made, which does not redound to the credit of the force. The fact that 16 of these robberies occurred in the New Territories may afford some explanation of the authorities' lack of success in bringing the crimes home to the guilty parties. It may be hoped that the introduction of the railway and the stricter policing of the district may have the effect of curbing the lawlessness which appears to prevail in the New Territories. Every now and then the police develop a mania for arresting gamblers. They executed no fewer than 121 warrants in 1905, and 98 convictions were obtained. In 23 cases no gambling was found being carried on. The number of convictions shows an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year, but Mr. Orme remarks—"It is not easy to say whether these figures indicate a great increase in gambling or only that the police have been more successful in obtaining information." No doubt it is well that coolies should be checked in their habit of gambling, but it is very doubtful whether these raids do much good, beyond swelling the police exchequer. Gambling is a characteristic of all Eastern races; it is ingrained in the Chinaman; and the European is not taking a hand in a game of chance when the opportunity offers. What difference there is between a mess which makes a practice of gambling every night for comparatively high stakes and the coolie who proceeds to a friend's house where he knows he will meet some kindred spirits, it is impossible to fathom. The one is as bad as the other in the opinion of most people, but who ever heard of Europeans being charged with gambling? And the punishment is so ridiculously light that it can prove no deterrent to the inveterate gambler. In another column there appears to-day the report of two gambling raids; in one case the players were fined \$2 each and in another \$3 each—it would be interesting to know what led the Magistrate to differentiate between the heinousness of the offences so that he was able to find one set a dollar's worth more culpable than the other. Of course the keepers of the houses were more sharply punished, but presumably the "kitty" would be sufficiently large to meet the \$75 fine. But is it conceivable that a gambler

would be restrained from gambling by the fear of a \$2 fine? There may be optimists, who are of that opinion, but they must be in the minority. This coolie will reason that it is worth his while to take the chance of losing \$2 when there is a possibility of winning \$20 or \$30. The gambling evil is reproduced on every hand without much success. The late Mr. Osmond Teale used to stage a play called "The Gamester," in which all the terrible fruit of the green baize table were depicted in lurid colours, but it is safe to say that few were influenced by the sermon. Turning now to the question of stolen property, Mr. Orme states that the value of the property reported stolen during the year was \$26,736.18. Of that sum, \$1,186 came under the category of larcenies by bailees, i.e., thefts and frauds by trusted servants (clerks, shroffs, compradores, etc.), a class of crime which the police, he says, cannot prevent, and in which, owing to the ease with which the offenders can escape from the Colony and the difficulty of tracing them, it is very hard to obtain arrests and convictions. The sums so stolen are sometimes very large. There were two such thefts of \$5,000 and \$20,210 respectively from a bank, and eight others of \$1,000 and upwards, including one of \$13,000, from other persons. The value of the property recovered by the Police and restored to owners was \$47,622.80. There were 395 opium warrants issued last year as compared with 2,443 in 1904; opium was found in 1,105 instances and 1,419 persons were arrested. Thirteen samples of whisky, brandy, rum and beer were analysed and all were certified to be genuine. The poisonous fire water that the poor European gets when he is inclined to carouse is unknown to the Analyst. The report on the police force is entirely in its favour, but we would desire to know why the cost of the force has increased from \$386,738 in 1901, when the strength stood at 920, to \$174,533 in 1905, when the force stood at 1,018. It is not as if the European staff has increased, for there were 145 Europeans in 1901 whereas there were only 133 last year. An increase of \$16,664 due to the enlistment of a few Chinese seems an unusually large amount. There is much room for criticism in the report, but on the whole it is not unsatisfactory.

TAOTAI Wan, one of the most influential mandarins at Canton, arrived in the Colony on the 15th inst., and left again for Canton yesterday.

THE emigrant steamer *Indravelli*, with coolies from Chinawatin, etc., arrived in Durban on the 13th instant, after the unusually quick passage of 26 days.

We regret to announce that a telegram was received in the Colony to-day stating that Mr. A. Pacheco, Consul for Italy and Siam in Macao and a prominent solicitor in that city, died this morning, the cause of death being Bright's disease.

THE revenue of the Postal department for last year amounted to \$414,833.19, being an increase of \$6,379.27. Under expenditure there is a very heavy increase of \$268,692.69 due, principally to the final settlement of the claim of the Imperial Post Office against this Colony for the share of subsidy to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, from 1st February, 1898, to 31st January, 1905.

63,977 registered articles and parcels were dealt with in the Hongkong General Post office, an increase of 30,919, with an average of 2,041 on each working day, as against 1,914 on the last annual returns. The greatest number handled on a single day was 7,011. In addition to this, 16,413 passed through the various agencies but not through Hongkong, making a total for the administration of 74,390.

THERE are 5 pillar-boxes on the Peak, 10 in Victoria and 6 in Kowloon. The number of articles posted in these, during 1905, was 41,170, as against 66,746 in 1904, and 48,110 in 1903. This is a complete justification, writes the Postmaster General, of the appointment of special messengers to clear these boxes instead of leaving that duty to postmen whose punctuality had to be sacrificed to the varying demands of deliveries.

THIS claim put in by Mr. John Hastings for one chest of morphine, seized in the Kowloon godowns on March 6th and 7th last, and which was adjourned sine die by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the request of Mr. Hastings, came on for hearing at the Police Court this forenoon. Mr. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the opium farmer, and Mr. John Hastings represented his client, a Chinaman from Shanghai. Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

SUMMER has arrived. It is officially notified in the Army Orders to-day that puncaks may be taken into use forthwith. But there are restrictions. The married men are not allowed to have puncaks pulled in their quarters during the day time; that privilege is reserved for the night, so that although the clerks in the military offices may chew their puncaks in the breeze generated by the puncaks, the harassed soldier's wife must sizzle in the sweltering heat of the noon-day without so much as a cooling urn.

THE police at West Point had a rather busy time last night in trying to stop certain members of a Chinese procession passing along Queen's Road West who were burning crackers outside the Government Civil Hospital, and disturbing the patients in that institution. Their path was not strewn with roses, for when the procession arrived at this junction packets of crackers, by the score, were set alight and pitched into the side-channel, with the result that the road was smothered in smoke. So far they were successful in their mission, but one or two rowdies who thought that the police were not minding their business, got obstreperous, and one or two started stoning the police. This did not last long, however, for the arrest of a school-boy, who apparently started the affair, soon set the others to flight, and the procession was continued without ado. The school-boy in custody was removed further to No. 7 Police Station and this morning brought before the Court. He was fined \$3, and cautioned.

QUITE an unusual gathering of friends and pupils, past and present, assembled in one of the class-rooms of Belilos Public School yesterday afternoon, to bid adieu to the headmistress, Mrs. C. J. Bateman, who has worked so loyally for the school for many years, and whose departure for home on pension is soon expected. Mr. Belilos, who was present, recalled the days gone by when he first became acquainted with Mrs. Bateman, as headmistress of the Belilos Public School. Mrs. Bateman was for a long time head of the school, she was very much liked by all, and her departure home in a few days would be a loss to many. Mrs. Bateman replied in few but appropriate words, regretting that she had to leave the school where she had worked for so long, and where she had made many friends. Other speeches were made, all regretting her departure, after which she was presented with a little present, a gift from the scholars of the school, as a memento of their esteem. Refreshments were then partaken of, and, after they had bid her farewell, the meeting dispersed.

INSPECTOR Gourlay again prosecuted Chan Yau, a fisherman, on remand, for depositing the dead body of his daughter in the harbour yesterday. This case was remanded to ascertain the cause of the child's death. The officer in charge of the case said that the child had died from plague. When defendant dumped the corpse overboard it was attached to a rope, the other end of which was fixed to the stern of his junk. It was his intention then of sailing away, and on arriving outside the harbour he would cut the rope and the body would drift away. In all probability, if the tide was contrary, the body would float into the harbour. A crowd, seeing the body, assembled near the Bay View Police Station, and a policeman, who arrived on the scene, took the situation in at a glance, got into a sampan, gave chase, and arrested the defendant. Accused admitted the offence, but averred that he did not know better. Mr. F. A. Harland imposed a penalty of \$50, with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

A PLANTATION of pine trees, situated on Nam Shei Wat, Ping Shan District, will be sold by public auction at Ping Shan Police Station on the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. Particulars to the exact position of the trees and other necessary information may be obtained by application at the Ping Shan Police Station. A sale is subject to the condition that the successful competitor shall obtain a forestry licence for the plantation, and he shall comply with the terms printed thereon.

THE COLLISION CASE.

ACTION IN COURT.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott presiding, the case of Chan Pak Tai, owner of the junk *Lin Shing Lee*, and the owners of her cargo, versus the steamship *Hawke* was resumed.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, representing the defendant. The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Marine Magistrate, sat as assessor. The case for the plaintiff having been closed as recorded in our columns last evening, Mr. Sharp addressed the Court.

Learned counsel said: At about 9.15 p.m. on the 15th November, 1905, the steamship *Hawke*, belonging to the China Navigation Company Ltd., while on her usual voyage from Canton to Hongkong was near Castle Peak, and was proceeding on a course about south-east by east, and at a speed of about ten knots an hour over the ground. Her navigation lights were burning brightly, and a good lookout was being maintained on board of her.

The night was fine and clear but cloudy, a fresh breeze was blowing from about north east, and the tide was near the end of the flood. Under these circumstances those on board perceived a junk which proved to be the *Lin Shing Lee*, without any lights, nearly a mile away, and bearing about half a point on the *Hawke's* starboard bow. As soon as the *Hawke* observed her course, which was crossing that of the *Hawke* from starboard to port, the *Hawke's* helm was ported so that the junk (if she had kept on her course) would have passed the *Hawke* amply clear, port to port. When, however, the vessels were about to pass, the junk suddenly changed her course, to port, and apparently tried to cross the *Hawke's* bow from port to starboard; the *Hawke's* engines were immediately reversed full speed, and her helm was put hard a-port, but there was not time for these measures to take effect before the junk, coming on rapidly, struck with her port bow the *Hawke's* port side, about 70 feet from the stern, inflicting damage on the *Hawke*. No light whatever was visible on board the junk before the collision, when a light appeared on her stern. The junks neglected to keep a proper look-out; she neglected to keep her course, as required by article 21 of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. The junk was navigated in a manner that was reckless and unseamanlike, and contrary to article 29 of those regulations. She neglected to carry or exhibit the lights required under the Merchants Shipping Amendment Ordinance of 1905, or any light whatever. The collision was caused solely by the fault of the junk, and there was no negligence or improper navigation on the part of the *Hawke*. Save as aforesaid, the defendants deny the allegations contained in the plaintif's claim.

As a counter-claim defendants asked judgment for the damage occasioned to the defendant's steamer, by the collision, with costs; to have an account of said damage taken with the assistance of merchants, and such other relief as the Court should allow. Mr. Willoughby, called by Mr. Sharp, said he was second officer of the s.s. *Hawke*, and on the night in question was on watch. It was a cloudy night, and the moon had not risen above the hills. He suddenly saw dark mass about a mile away on the starboard bow, and with the aid of his glasses, he found it was a junk, sailing, but without any lights. No mats whatever were observed burning on the junk. There were some other junks about but they were in land from the *Hawke*, and that vessel had not had to alter her course on account of them. Witness kept his glass on the junk practically all the time, as he could not see her very distinctly as the land was behind her, and he could not see her as distinctly as if she had sky behind her. The first time he saw the light on the stern was when she hauled up alongside; it was hidden before the sail. Witness then gave evidence corroborative of the opening statement of Mr. Sharp, and the case proceeded to a further adjournment.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
KOWLOON.**
FURNISHING FUND APPEAL.

The following gifts received in response to the Chaplain's recent appeal are hereby gratefully acknowledged:—

"Anonymous"	\$100
J. Benzelville, Esq.	50
Mrs. and Mrs. F. Clayton	50
Name not to be published	25
H. W. Slade, Esq.	25
A. J. S. ("Chaplain's Fees") first instalment	25
Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence	20
Mrs. Pinckney	20
"From two friends"	10
J. Hutchings, Esq.	10
Mrs. Bateson-Wright (and donation)	10
Mrs. Allen	5

Also received, with thanks, before the publication of the appeal:—

Commodore Williams, R.N.	\$10
J. A. Tarrant, Esq.	5

Total received by Rev. A. J. Stevens to date \$365

At the Japanese Imperial banquet recently given at the Shinjuku Garden, about 80 officers, who rendered distinguished services in the late war, had the honour of receiving cups of sake from the Imperial hands. Among those so honoured was one non-combatant, Paymaster Nishikawa. It appears that during the attack on Port Arthur a company pressed close to a Russian fort with the object of carrying it, but the Russians poured such a fire that advance or retreat was impossible. The Japanese hurriedly constructed defensive earthworks, where they were compelled to remain for two or three days without food. Seeing the perilous situation of the company Paymaster Nishikawa, who was with the regiment, determined to supply them with food, and succeeded in carrying rice through a heavy fire to the company. The brave act was noticed by General Nogi, who issued a testimonial to the gallant Paymaster.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE STRANDED "ROON."

SALVAGE VESSEL DESPATCHED.

Shanghai, 19th May;

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. *Roon*, which went ashore on a rock off Kotsushima Island [as reported in our telegram columns last evening] is in a dangerous position. All the passengers and crew have been safely landed and taken to Moji, sufficient caretakers being left on board.

The Japanese salvage steamer *Hansa* has been despatched from Nagasaki to the assistance of the *Roon*.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

A Contradicted Report.

London, 17th May.

The report that Germany had acquired Port Pulau Laut, an island south-east of Borneo, has been contradicted in the House of Commons.

The New Harbour Works at Singapore.

Mr. Churchill said, in the House of Commons, that the Singapore Chamber of Commerce had made representations against the construction of harbour works; but, as Lord Elgin was not satisfied that the representations embody the wishes of the trading community, he saw no reason for my further delay in a work which had been undertaken on the authority of experts; after prolonged consideration in England and in Singapore.

The Garter Mission.

Lord Redesdale presided at the dinner of the Japan Society.

He dwelt on the gracious reception of the Garter Mission, and said that Japan was in many things a century ahead of the times.

Later.

Russia.

The Duma is discussing minutely the clauses in the address.

Speeches are limited to five minutes. Numerous extravagant proposals are made.

The United States.

The Washington Senate is angrily debating President Roosevelt's attitude concerning the Railway Rates Bill.

The Democrats accuse him of duplicity and of siding with the Republicans, after making advances to the Democrats.

The Imperial Chinese Customs.

Sir Edward Grey says that the Chinese Government maintains the appointment of an Administrator General of the Customs, and states that, in a matter of internal government, they are within their rights in giving control of the Customs.

They disclaim, however, any intention of disregarding the loan agreements of 1896 and 1898, which provide that the administration of the Customs shall not be changed during their currency.

TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

THE PADRE TO ARBITRATE.

A Filipino woman came before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning, to prosecute her husband—a watchman, on board a Canton steamer—for desertion and neglecting to support her.

His Worship—Cannot this matter be settled out of Court?

Complainant—No.

His Worship (to defendant)—Are you willing to take her back?—She is my wife. I want her back. Whenever I came ashore, she is never in the house, in fact, it was told that she made it a point to hide in other people's houses when I am ashore.

His Worship (to complainant)—Are you willing to go back?—No, I'm not. I want to be put in the Convent.

His Worship—No, no, no. You must go back—if he is willing to turn over a new leaf, bring home his wages at the end of the month, and behave like a man should do, I will return.

Are you a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

Who is your priest?—I go to the cathedral and have no particular father—either Padre Spada or Padre Marie.

I had better remand the case to allow the priest to see the parties.

Inspector Hanson was called to accompany the parties to the Cathedral to see their priest, and to try to bring matters to some settlement.

GAMBLING RAIDS.

AT HUNGHOM.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the police at Hunghom executed a gambling raid at No. 50, Berkeley Street, Hunghom, and effected the arrest of nineteen men. Evidence was heard at the Magistracy today to the effect that the door of the premises was open when the officers arrived. A *tukong* entered the flat and watched the game for several minutes before the signal of "rush the house" was given. The gamblers used European cards to play *ngeu-pai*. The third coolie won this hand and collected the stakes, which amounted to \$2, twenty cents of which he threw in the "kitty" as commission for the house. The first man had to answer a charge of being the leader and keeper of the house, while the remainder were charged with gambling. The sergeant, who conducted the case, said that defendants were mostly dock hands; the first defendant had already been convicted for a similar offence, while a few of the defendants had as much as \$60 in their pockets. Mr. F. A. Hazelton fined the first two defendants \$75 each, the others having to pay \$1 apiece.

AT WEST POINT.

Sergt. Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, also made a raid last night at No. 3, U. Lok Lane, West Point, and left the premises with eleven gamblers, most of whom were street coolies, who were playing *ngeu-pai*. The defendants appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court this morning. The first two coolies were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with gambling on the premises. Evidence was led. His Worship found the first two defendants not guilty on the charge of keeping a common gaming house. All the defendants, however, were convicted of gambling and were fined \$2 each.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

REPORT FOR 1905.

Mr. F. J. Baddeley, the superintendent of the Fire Brigade, has issued the annual report for his department for 1905. We gather therefrom that there were 32 fires and 77 incipient fires during last year, as against 57 and 64 in 1904. The estimated damage caused by fires was \$27,423.02 and by incipient fires, \$1,763.00. The brigade turned out 48 times during the year. There was an intermittent supply of water in the mains from 27th February to 28th March, during which period sea water was used as much possible in order to save the fresh water. Three fires occurred in the harbour during the year.

ARSON.

There were two prosecutions for arson. The first was in connection with the fire at No. 168, Hollywood Road, where ten persons lost their lives. Two men were arrested and convicted at the criminal sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The second was in connection with the fire at No. 403, Des Vaux Road West. Two men were arrested and convicted at the criminal sessions and sentenced to seven and five years' imprisonment, respectively.

The conduct of the brigade has been good. The deputy superintendent (Captain Lyons) returned from leave on 15th February. During his absence Mr. Hallifax acted for him.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

DEFENCE OF THE MERCHANT CLASS.

Mr. Hadano, Director of the Mitsui Bank, contributes an article to the *Tokyo Economist*, in which he endeavours to defend the Japanese against the charge of commercial immorality, made against the merchant class particularly. Mr. Matsukawa, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, says Mr. Hadano, recently published an article in the *Takuei* in which he deplored the low standard of commercial morality among Japanese, and remarked that the more reliable character of Chinese merchants is well recognised by foreigners. "I have often heard talk of this description from foreigners," continues Mr. Hadano, "but it is rather astonishing that the allegation should come from the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Now that the Government and people are engaged in the introduction of foreign capital for the development of commerce and industry, such utterances as made by Mr. Matsukawa, reflecting on the credit of Japanese merchants, will have a most pernicious effect on Japanese commercial credit. As a matter of fact, however, not only are Japanese merchants not so disreputable as represented, but they do not fall below Europeans and Americans in point of commercial credit."

The progress of credit among Japanese business circles of late years may be gathered from the remarkable increase of the cheques in circulation as handled by the clearing houses. The following are the number of cheques that passed through the clearing houses at Tokyo and Osaka during the last few years:—

Tokyo, Osaka,

1900	Y1,405,449,663	Y532,552,744
1901	1,168,602,973	528,21,077
1902	1,359,797,667	665,659,705
1903	1,562,636,913	821,287,976
1904	1,824,392,977	868,682,665

As shown above, the steady increase in the number and amount of cheques in circulation is proof of the stability of the credit of Japanese merchants. It is absurd to say that the commercial credit of Japanese is below that of Chinese.

"Take the deposits in the Japanese banks as an example. Practically speaking there exist no banks in China, the only institution doing business similar to that of banks being exchange houses. The latter, however, can hardly bear comparison with the Japanese banks in respect to their stability. The Mitsui Bank for instance, possesses deposits amounting to 51 millions yen, but it is doubtful whether any Chinese exchange house has as much as 10 millions of deposits. Moreover, the Chinese have not yet learned how to employ money. The property of many wealthy Chinese is represented either by merchandise or real estate. This is anundeniable proof of the low estimation in which commercial credit is held in that country.

His Worship—Cannot this matter be settled out of Court?

Complainant—No.

His Worship (to defendant)—Are you willing to take her back?—She is my wife. I want her back. Whenever I came ashore, she is never in the house, in fact, it was told that she made it a point to hide in other people's houses when I am ashore.

His Worship (to complainant)—Are you willing to go back?—No, I'm not. I want to be put in the Convent.

His Worship—No, no, no. You must go back—if he is willing to turn over a new leaf, bring home his wages at the end of the month, and behave like a man should do, I will return.

Are you a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

Who is your priest?—I go to the cathedral and have no particular father—either Padre Spada or Padre Marie.

I had better remand the case to allow the priest to see the parties.

Inspector Hanson was called to accompany the parties to the Cathedral to see their priest, and to try to bring matters to some settlement.

LECTURE ON EARTHQUAKE.

EMINENT SCIENTIST'S OBSERVATIONS.

The assembly hall of the Philippines Normal schools, Manila, at the exposition grounds, was filled last evening, says the *Cablenews* of 16th inst., by a large and distinguished audience, the occasion being a lecture of Father Jose Algue, director of the Manila observatory, on "Earthquake." Father Algue is a scientist and educator of world-wide reputation, thoroughly familiar with the subject upon which he spoke which is of special and timely interest now, in view of the San Francisco catastrophe, and when news is coming daily from every side about the amount of destruction to life and property done by these terrific phenomena. Lecture was held under the auspices of the Teacher's Vacation Assembly and delivered in English, which language, Father Algue commands perfectly.

The audience followed Father Algue's observations with close interest and showed their appreciation of the distinguished scientist's effort by liberal applause at the close of his one hour lecture, which was supplemented by a number of stereoscopic views, the slides of which had been specially prepared by the Father.

The eminent lecturer said in part:—"Seismology, only since a few years ago, has begun to be regarded as a scientific branch of geophysics. In fact, to speak only of the East in the year 1865, when the Manila observatory was founded, the four seismographs in the Far East were set in operation and since that time all the earthquakes in Manila have been recorded and the records are kept on file in that institution. Ten years later, when the central meteorological observatory was founded in Tolosa, the seismograph began to take systematic records of the earthquakes in the chief town of Japan. Scientific investigation in seismology, excepting the Jesuit observatory at Shanghai, has been almost exclusively confined to Japan and the Philippines. . . . It is impossible to deal with the whole subject in a single conference and I will confine myself this evening to the latest and most powerful branch of modern seismology. Two years ago nobody could realize the possibility of registering earthquakes at 2,000, 3,000, 5,000 or even 10,000 miles distance from the place of origin, which is now a known fact. We are now able to register properly and systematically shocks which affect the most distant countries."

Earthquake is the movement or transit of a wave, or of a set of waves, of elastic compression in any direction, from vertically upwards to horizontally, in any azimuth, through the crust and surface of the earth, from any centre of impulse or from various centres. The science which deals with earthquakes is called seismology, after the Greek word *seismos*, which means movement. The intensity of an earthquake will, of course, depend on the strength of the impulse. The most popular division of earthquakes is that of sensible and insensible earthquakes, which almost agree with the other more scientific macro-seismic or sensible earthquake, and micro-seismic motion or insensible earthquakes. This holds good for the place of origin. Now a very severe earthquake in the place of origin becomes micro-seismic at a distance. Thus the word micro-seismic is of very wide and general meaning because a movement may be micro-seismic either on account of the local tremor being exceedingly light, so as to be not felt, or on account of the weak waves reaching the place from a very distant and severe centre. The first effect of the impulse is to shake the portion of the earth affected by it and then, as the earth is elastic, these vibrations or waves are transmitted in all directions. . . . Some puerile instance may illustrate the different kinds of propagation. When a stone is dropped into a pool, the waves are propagated also longitudinally. Transverse propagation is that we believe to exist in the motion of electricity and light.

BRIDGE.

A HANDBOOK FOR PLAYERS.

We are in receipt of a copy of the first edition of the revised laws of Bridge, published and printed at the *Times of Ceylon* Press, Colombo. This handy little volume, *Cosmopolitan Bridge*, by "Red Lancer," is well got up, well expressed and well printed, and evidently aims at being the "Cavendish" of Bridge. As the author states in his prefatorial remarks, some of the assertions he makes and the opinions he offers may not appeal to English readers and players of the game—the very fascinating game—for he writes from the standpoints of many countries on the continent of Europe, and his cosmopolitan experience entitles him therefore to write with the authority of one who thoroughly knows and understands his subject. He learnt the game in France, and subsequently played it with subjects of many nations, and on this account he has acquired a more cosmopolitan and less insular system of play, for he claims that the finest card player the world has ever seen was the great French master of the game, Deschappelles. When Bridge first became popular in England it was played on the same lines as whist, but now the laws have changed and this is the *raison d'être* of this little volume. Clearly, "Red Lancer" is an authority on this game, and recognizes that its great charm is its infinite variety; a variety, however, which renders it the more difficult to write about and describe. But he overcomes this difficulty and even adds to the variety, for after rehearsing and criticizing the ruling laws and regulations, he gives a number of illustrated hands, and then proceeds to explain the meaning of the technical terms which slip so glibly from the lips of every Bridge-player. A novel feature of this little work and one which should appeal to all devotees of this attractive pastime, is a short chapter on the "Etiquette of Bridge," in which he would not hesitate to misrepresent the facts of the case to his employer as if the Japanese merchant was refusing to take delivery against the contract. The story is implicitly believed by the employer, and thus the allegation of the want of commercial morality among Japanese finds its way abroad.

"The amount of our foreign trade has reached 700 million yen, and this could not have been obtained had Japanese merchants lacked credit. While foreign merchants are denouncing the morality of Japanese, the business of the country is being fast transferred from their hands into those of Japanese. Foreign firms at Kobe and Yokohama enjoy no longer the prosperity of former years. It is unfair to attribute to Japanese all the irregularities that are sometimes found in trade."

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

According to a Chinese gentleman, resident in Hong Kong, considerable excitement prevails in native commercial circles at Canton, and even in Hong Kong at the present time regarding the attitude alleged to be taken up by the Canton Government, in reference to the railway scheme. According to our informant, the Canton Government is secretly plotting to get the Canton-Hankow railway constructed by the Government, and it is feared that, should this become *en fait accompli*, there will be trouble at Canton. Our informant further says that some time ago no advertisement appeared in the native newspapers at Canton calling the shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway to meet at the Yip Sip Tong on the 10th day of the 4th moon, in order that the chief manager and directors might be elected. Without any notification to the contrary, it is said, the meeting was held on the 1st day of the 4th moon, and ninety shareholders alone knew of the alteration in the date of the meeting and attended. However that may be, the meeting was called and an ex-comptroller of Hong Kong, who is also alleged to be a bankrupt, was elected by 150 votes—there were only 90 persons present—to be chief manager. This man is stated to be unpopular among the merchants in China, and his appointment to that influential position on the railway is alleged to have been through the influence of Viceroy Shum. This action is opposed by nearly every one interested in the construction of the line, and it is also against the Chinese Commercial Ordinance. No directors have yet been elected, although it is rumoured that the Viceroy has nominated eight men for the post. This interference of the Viceroy in the matter has caused great indignation among the Canton merchants, and the outcome of the business is anxiously awaited.

In confirmation of the above, the following private telegram was received in Hong Kong to-day:

"Peking, May 18.—Cantonese officials Peking strongly oppose railway organisation under protection of Viceroy Shum."

In consequence of the alleged high-handed methods of the Canton Viceroy, the vernacular papers at that port opened an attack on the authorities, with the result, it is said, that three journals have been suppressed, and the editors of others severely reprimanded. Some time last week, a new journal, calling itself the *Yuet Tung Sun Po (Kwangtung News)*, was sprung upon the public, but it is said that it has not "caught on." This newspaper, rumour says, is being run by the Cantonese authorities and the attitude it has taken up against certain persons interested in the welfare of the railway, is very hostile. What the Canton people are going to do is not known at present, but it is certain that they will fight the matter to the bitter end in order to keep the railway under popular control.

THE SHANGHAI CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HONGKONG PLAYERS.

If the saying he correct—and we believe it to be so to a very considerable extent—that a man plays in a game of chess, so he will under similar circumstances play his part on the Master board in the game of life, then we must indeed regard the four contestants who took part in the semi-final of the above tournament as constituting, to put it mildly, and perhaps ambiguously, a rather remarkable quartet of personalities. It has seldom been our lot to witness such a continuous and dexterous dodging of difficulties, such carefully laid and elaborately planned pitfalls, and such skillful evasions as has been the case in this exceptionally interesting round of the Championship Tournament.

The two successful combatants to emerge from this last contest are Mr. P. C. de Souza who defeated Mr. Hanson after an exceptionally hard fight, and Mr. Montalto de Jesus who succeeded in beating Mr. Illeppan in a somewhat unexpected manner. Messrs. Souza and Jesus have already played one of the five games which are to decide the championship, victory falling to the former. Mr. Jesus made an exceptionally brilliant attack, more daring than enduring; however, owing to a most amazing blunder which cost him his Queen. This practically finished the game, though even apart from this unfortunate oversight, his attack was practically spent, and the game had assumed slight but evident advantage in favour of his ever-alert opponent.—*Sport and Gossip*.

Their report dated 18th instant, Messrs. Phirozha B. Petit and Co. write:—We have nothing fresh to report in our yarn market. During the whole of the fortnight under review no signs of either improvement or demand was noticeable. Some of the importers were over anxious to quit and actually sold some lots at abnormally low rates. This further alarmed the Chinese dealers, and they began interesting their holdings even at a greater decline. The foreign merchants, who had re-purchased a good lot as reported in our last circular, are still buying at the continually declining rates, for they are sanguine of a spurt in the market after the floods are over and transit is restored. Market during the period instead of reviving from bad to worse both as regards prices and off-take. It is very hard to ascertain what prices the next sales would realise.

News from the Northern Ports and Shanghai are far from encouraging. Heavy stocks and continued heavy arrivals have greatly to answer for the sluggishness there, and the markets are pretty much in the same state as last advised, what with further financial failures and the predominating influence of the ever-advancing Japanese.

Bombay is now showing returning wisdom. She did all she could in a temporary boom to gorge herself, to slot Hong Kong and Shanghai and to bring about a general impasse, the effects of which will not wear out in the near future, but are likely to be felt somewhat in the early part of the next year, and that also can be possible only because Bombay is now in a serious mood to stay her hand in the speculative market, and the mills there entertain no offers for business for some time to come.

Prices of some of the mills' yarn are not quoted in this circular, and it is very hard to ascertain a correct quotation at present. Market closes quiet.

No. 100.—Only selected threads changed hands at a decline of from one to two dollars per lb.

No. 167.—A few threads fetched a dollar lower.

No. 221.—Not much in favour; prices show a decline of \$1, and a very limited business reported.

No. 101.—Sales of only two threads at a heavy decline is noted. His count at present remains neglected as stocks are accumulating.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.**OUTWARD.**

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	22nd May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	31st
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	7th
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	14th
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	14th
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	21st
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	28th

The S.S. "Idomeneus" left Singapore at noon on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 22nd.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CALCHAS"	20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"MOMUNE"	22nd
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HYSON"	20th
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	17th
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLUS"	20th
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, w/d	"STENTOR"	10th June.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMER	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN".	16th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

[3]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.**FOR****STEAMERS.****TO SAIL**

MANILA	"TEAN"	22nd May.
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	23rd
CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"KWEICHOW"	24th
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	24th
CHEFOO	"SHAOHSING"	24th
CERU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	25th
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	30th

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

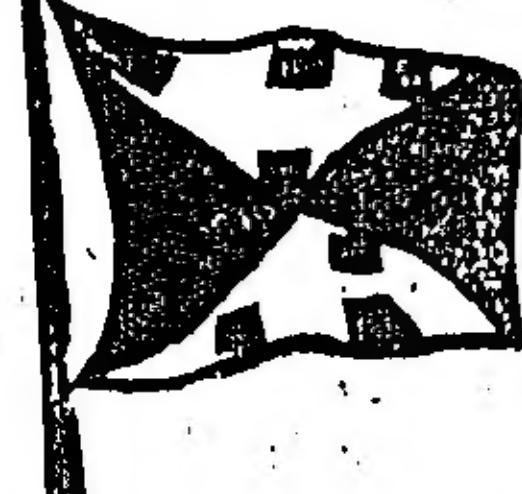
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

[19]

HONKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 26th May, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

[7]

HONKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

About 2nd May.

Steamship

"RAMSAY".

"ANGLO SAXON".

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906.

[8]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong 28th May, 1893.

[58]

Hongkong 20th September, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subcription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10cts) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

[4]

Shipping—Steamers.**STEAM TO CANTON.**

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" ... 1,300 T. H. MEAD

"KWONG TUNG" ... 1,430 R. RAMSEY

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ... 44

Meals 31 each.

ALSO

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.

returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES:—1st Class single \$2 with cabin \$3.00.

2nd Class single \$1, return \$1.50.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.

The Wharf in Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SHIU on S.S. CO., LTD., and

YUEN on S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West

Hongkong, 17th April, 1906.

[18]

HONGKONG-MAUAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

This Steamer departs from Hongkong on

Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays

at 8 A.M.: Depart from Macao on Week

Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,

if tide permits.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket \$5; 2nd Class, \$2; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to

return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed

to do so the following day (Monday) on produc-

tion of the Return Half Ticket. Should

the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to

the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given

by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be

available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the

Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

[17]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

For Steamship On

KUDAT and SANDAKAN

</

THE KING'S CHINESE.

YELLOW CITIZENS OF OUR EMPIRE.

In the lands of our King live some millions of loyal Chinese. A lemon-coloured Sphinx, slightly animated, but possessing a bewildering facial restraint; a being in whom there are neither moral nor truth, and no sense of reverence (except for his wicked pigtails)—this is probably the man-in-the-street's rough-and-ready and pitifully untrue impression of the Chinaman. And the Chinaman knows it—and smiles. Had he not his poet and philosopher when white men were savages? He feels he can afford to smile. And let me tell you the smile of a Chinaman makes the wise man think.

WHERE EAST MEETS WEST.

Shiploads of Chinese are disembarked at the Tanjong Pagar Docks, Singapore, every year. They are *slimkohs*, coolies. Mostly they are indentured, and their only assets are physical strength and brain. They leave behind them the graves of their ancestors (everyone knows what ancestor worship means to the Chinaman), and they worship in the new land the great god Chance. At first they are mere hewers of wood and carriers of water or (more probably) "rickshaws"—but some emerge. Under British rule they find incentives to advancements. Mandarins no longer oppress them. What they earn is their own. There is a protector of Chinese, to whom they may always turn; there are courts where they are on equal footing with Towns and even the white man. Such is the rule of the West, and beneath it, the benefice of the East blossoms richly like the flower of the lotus tree.

From coolie to petty trader is generally the first step. A Chop is formed. Supposing our emerged coolie has for his name Yen Ti Toh. That would be the last name under which he would trade. He would choose, say, Chop Chin Hoa Heng, or anything else that was elusive, and put in his female relatives as partners, and if misfortune fell, leave a fascinating riddle for the official assignee. A Chinese Chop's "Who's Who" would be a godsend to British traders.

But we will imagine that all goes well—that in spite of the reckless credit which German firms give for goods that they cannot sell in their own country and in this way cut out the Britisher in his own Colony—we will imagine that our ex-coolie and newly-fledged merchant progresses.

He in turn gets in his entourage, and you may be sure that they are relatives of his and from his own village in China. He has a wife in China to whom he regularly remits, but he has another in the Straits. Up till now he has lived in the Chop house; but with prosperity he removes. A compound villa in Tanglin, with huge lions on the gate-posts, has caught his eye. He has a gaily too-drawn by a high-stepping Australian pony, with a dashing Malay syc to drive it. He becomes fat—sometimes very fat—but although he joins a Chinese club and drinks much brandy, practically neat, and gambles as only a Chinaman can, he still, as a rule, keeps his eye on the main thing—the making of money. He takes to gold spectacles, but invests in tin. He has a pleasure house some miles away in the plantations, but he keeps him cunning eye on the gambler plans, and I pity the coolie who a calls his cocoonets. He develops a soul for music, and buys a gramophone, but he asks his friends to come and gamble with him to the strains of "Soldiers of the Queen," and if their losses do not pay for the entertainment, it is only his luck that is out. He is, first and foremost, the most superstitious man God has made, and luck is the touchstone of his happiness.

THE DUDE.

A Chinaman simply must have a son. If he does not come by one in the ordinary way of nature, he buys one, in order to promote a lawsuit. The son begins life gallantly. In his father's gharib he is driven to Raffles School, where he has before him a curriculum of which an English grammar school would be proud. "Like father, like son," is as true of the Chinaman as of any one else—only the son is brought into closer contact with Western ideas and temptations than the father was. The father speaks his Chinese dialect and Malay, and perhaps a little English. The son speaks all three, and exceedingly well too.

Probably as soon as he has left school he marries. His wife is a Straits-born Chinese girl. The ceremonies last for weeks, and Europeans are invited, on a given day. The tiny bride comes before them arrayed in jewels, looking very frightened. The boy-husband is presented to the guests by the bride's father, and is full of assurance. What happens? The son either goes into business and works, or he plays the dude. The majority do the former, but the others are so amusing that they should be noticed. On the esplanade in the evening the dude finds his paradise. A great carriage—with a fearsome and wonderful coat of arms painted as big as a sweater, and with bright polished metal work wherever it can be placed—drawn by a dashing pair outrageously caparisoned—that is the dude's ambition—not forgetting, if you please, servants in livery, gaudy enough to delight the King of the Red Indians himself.

Diamond rings in plenty are a passion with him; he never rides, but no self-respecting dude would be seen without a pad; and a Panama hat, gold spectacles, and the newest of brown leather boots complete the outfit. In time, of course, he, as little as not, gets into the toils of the chatty money-lenders. Then, indeed, Greek meets Greek, but the Chetty generally wins, and our dude, falling from his golden pinnacle, lives hazardously, and, we will hope, just within the law.

The vast majority of the Chinese in the Straits are, however, very different from the dude I have just described. There are very many good and sound Chinamen, and I would soon accept their word as that of any Britisher I know. They attain to positions of trust and dignity. They may become members of the Chinese Advisory Board, of the Municipal Commission, and the Straits Legislative Assembly. Many of them are the soul of enterprise and thrift and public spirit. The tin mines of the Federated Malay States are largely Chinese-owned, and mines which white men have abandoned are being successfully worked by Chinamen to-day. It is believed that the Straits will be the world's greatest rubber-producing country. It was a Chinaman who was one of the first to launch out into this great industry, and he did so on a scale that did credit to his courage and foresight.

CHINESE BUILDERS OF EMPIRE.

The Chinese are passionately loyal to the King and country of their adoption. They obey the laws which they have a voice in making; they have a corps in the Volunteers, and a very smart corps too; they submit to most generously to every public movement. Only the other day, principally through Chinese influence, was a school of medicine inaugurated, and a school of mining will probably be established under the same conditions. Within the last month or two a Chinese Towkay has provided the entire funds for a Pasteur Institute, and scholarships and the like can be traced to the same sources.

The Chinese in the Straits are essential to us, and we are indispensable to them. In the mines, the plantations, and the towns white labour would be impossible. Climate and expense are two grounds for this proposition. Chinese, therefore provide the labour and produce for us the lion's share of our revenue. We give them to turn, and for the first time in their history, honest rule and justice before the law. And they vastly appreciate us. Englishmen alone do they call white men (Orang Putih); our German friends are merely Orang German and the Dutch are Orang Blanda. The Chinese are assimilating our institutions, too, and some of them are even shunning off their pigtail. The only tragic feature of affairs in the Straits are the destructive invasion of privileged German traders, and the over-growing less of coast-trading craft to the British flag. But that is another story.

—G. E. RAINIE in *Daily Mail*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	2/1
Do demand	2/1 7/16
Do 4 months' sight	2/1 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	1.66
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.51
Italy—Bank T.T.	1.51
Japan—Bank T.T.	1.53
Singapore T.T.	1.11 % prem.
Iowa—Bank T.T.	1.03
Taiwan—Bank T.T.	1.27
Swatow.	

Arrivals.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. ss., 623, D. Heniz, 18th May,—Hoihun 17th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Kaifong, Br. ss., 982, Finlayson, 18th May,—Iloilo 14th May, Sugar.—B. & S.
Sovla, Nor. ss., 641, J. T. Telysen, 18th May,—Bangkok 8th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Lyemoon, Ger. ss., 1,015, Th. Lehmann, 18th May, Canton 12th May, Gen.—H. A. L.
Mausang, Br. ss., 1,044, R. Houghton, 8th May,—Sandakan 3rd May, Timber and Gen.—J. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. ss., 1,450, C. Wolf, 13th May, Bangkok 6th May, Rice, Meal and Timber.—Toon Fat Hong.
Samien, Ger. ss., 1,203, Rehwaldt, 18th May, Bangkok 8th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Standard, Nor. ss., 894, H. N. Bull, 13th May,—Moj 15th May, Rice.—Agaard, Thoresen & Co.
Sullberg, Ger. ss., 782, C. Luppi, 17th May, Amoy 15th May, Ballast.—H. A. L.
Taiyu, Ger. ss., 1,065, C. U. berfeld, 12th April, Swatow 11th April, Ballast.—E. A. T. Co.
Zafiro, Br. ss., 1,012, J. A. Martin, 16th May,—Bangkok 10th May, Rice.—Wing Sing.
Tartar, Br. ss., 2,768, W. Davison, R.N.R., 4th May,—Vancouver 3rd April, and Shanghai 30th Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Tean, Br. ss., 1,346, Sommerville, 18th May, Manila 15th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Tim, How, Br. ss., 2,200, Kerr, 16th May,—Cardiff via Singapore 9th May, Patent Fuel.—Order.
Tremont, Am. ss., 9,605, T. W. Garlick, 18th May,—Seattle 9th April, and Manila 16th May, Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Yungtze, Br. ss., 4,149, W. Cope-Lycett, 18th May,—Tacoma via Japan 16th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Zafiro, Br. ss., 1,618, R. Rodger, 14th May, Manila 12th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

1. ss	Frans	Agents	1/4
Hakata Maru	Moj 1.9. K.	May 20	
Banca	P. & O. Co	May 21	
Namisan	J. M. & Co	May 21	
Tijihong	Macasar, J. C. J. L.	May 21	
Emp. of China	C. P. R. Co	May 22	
Prinz Heinrich	Japan, J. C. J. L.	May 22	
Tijihong	Kob 1.6. S.	May 22	
Idomenes	Singapore, S. W. & Co	May 22	
Nippon	M. & Co.	May 22	
Preussen	Colombia, M. & Co.	May 23	
Colombo Maru	Singapore, N. Y. K.	May 27	
Aragona	P. & A. Co	May 27	
Mongolia	P. M. Co.	May 28	
China	Sydney, M. & Co.	June 5	
P. Waldemar	Sydney, M. & Co.	June 7	
Nippon Maru	N. Y. K.	June 7	

Clearance at the Harbour Office.

Proceeds, for Canton.

Amara, for Canton.

Shahjahan, for Saigon.

Datian Maru, for Swatow.

Purwab, for Swatow.

Amiral de Reumont, for Haiphong.

Rumjum, for Haiphong.

Calches, for Singapore.

Yanetist, for Manila.

Mawang, for Kudat.

Amer, for Calcutta.

Loyal, for Bangkok.

Chunzang, for Singapore.

Halmun, for Swatow.

Departures.

May 19.

Delhi, for Europe.

Lestok, for Swatow.

Hongwan I, for Amoy.

Loyal, for Bangkok.

Shahjahan, for Saigon.

Kashin, for Tourane.

Ailie, for Shanghai.

Chuasong, for Samarang.

Zafro, for Manila.

Passengers arrived.

Per Hatman, from Swatow—Messrs. W. Gallon, S. Sugira, and 114 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Tremont, from Manila—Misses Lincoln, Park, Mr. Hartigan, Miss Merchant, Mrs. Cairo, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Bechell and 2 children, Messrs. R. Lopez, L. G. Gibbons, C. N. Guerin, P. J. Corcoran, Mrs. and Miss Elser, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Herdman and 6 children, Miss Hardman, Dr. L. Gordon, Messrs. C. H. Soar, John Heil, G. Macdougal, D. Reaskins, Mrs. Metalis, Mrs. J. H. Nicholls, Messrs. E. E. Buleigh, Tejsomall and W. H. Lackey.

Per Yawata Maru, for Manila and Portia, Mrs. J. M. Healey, Mrs. H. Thomson, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. D. Christie, Mr. E. S. Eby, Miss G. Dayton, Mrs. J. C. Wilford, Mr. W. G. du Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sweet, Messrs. Sakamoto, M. Iwasaki, T. Bass, S. Bassa, A. F. Judd, A. Ross, C. G. Starr, Miss Eva Cooper, Messrs. A. Jadrav, G. L. Spalding, Mrs. Kiku Iwasa, Messrs. S. Hirota, S. Tojo and R. S. Smith.

Shipping Report.

Sir. Hatman from Swatow:—Light NE winds, calm, fine cloudy weather.

Sir. Kaifong from Iloilo:—Moderate to light winds, fine clear weather and smooth sea.

Sir. Amara from Chinkiang:—Fog from Tongting to Ockeu, thence to port moderate NE winds and cloudy weather.

Sir. Calches from Shanghai:—Tongting to Tongyung SW, and fog, thence to Chapel Island strong NE wind, thence to port moderate NE, clear.

Vessels in Port.

STRANAHAN		Post Office.	
America Maru, Jap. ss., 3,450, Philip Goring, 15th May, —San Francisco 14th April, and Shanghai 12th May, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.		A Mall will close for:	
Anglo Saxon, Br. ss., 2,671, C. Moore, 9th May, —Cardiff 16th Mar., Coal.—Admiralty, Arabia, Ger. ss., 2,681, H. Melethian, 16th May, —Portland, 10th April, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.		Swatow—Per Hatman, 20th May, 9 A.M.	
Catherine Apcar, Br. ss., 1,730, A. Stewart, 14th May, —Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 8th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co.		Shanghai, Vladivostok and Nikolajewsk—Per Standard, 21st May, 11 A.M.	
Child, Nor. ss., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 15th May, —Moj 10th May, Coal.—Agaard, Thoresen & Co.		Swatow and Deli—Per Johanne, 21st May, 11 A.M.	
Daijin Maru, Jap. ss., 899, T. Ota, 17th May, —Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 15th May, Gen.—O. S. K.		Macao—Per Hungtung, 21st May, 11 A.M.	
Fookang, Br. ss., 1,087, W. E. Sawyer, 15th May, —Calcutta 1st May, Coal.—A. & C. Co.		Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hat-	
Fuham, Br. ss., 2,766, H. Gow, 10th May, —Moj 10th May, Coal.—D. & Co. Ltd.		ching, 22nd May, 9 A.M.	
Holstein, Ger. ss., 900, S. Niebler, 15th May, —Canton 17th May, Gen.—J. & Co.		Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Pe-	

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,
EGYPT, MARSEILLE, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "CALEDONIEN."

Captain Grégori, will be despatched for MARSEILLE on TUESDAY, the 29th May, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Nirvana* for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. *SALAZIE* 12th June.
S.S. *OCEANIEN* 26th June.
S.S. *TOURANE* 10th July.
S.S. *TONKIN* 24th July.
S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC* 7th August.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1906.



NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick. 26th May

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams. 3rd July

Shawmut 9,606 E. V. Roberts. 27th July

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick. 22nd Aug.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to DUDWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"SATSUMA" 31st May.

"SIKH" 7th June.

"WRAY CASTLE" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA,"

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 7,912 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be covered by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on the 15th July, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORNESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that he will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorness will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

\$22.50

20.00

16.75

20.00

12.50

10.50

20.00

13.75

20.00

16.00

40.50

WHISKY, PALE, MALT.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, AMOROSO

LA TORRE

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

& C., & C., & C.

DEPOT'

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING-ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$2,500,000 \$20,000 \$12,735 \$150,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ \$115/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex. 10/9/16 -\$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 % { \$850 sellers London \$80-15
National Bank of China, Limited	99,015	\$7	\$6.5	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 \$38
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 % \$360
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 % Tls. 871
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$331,131 \$153,814 }	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of 1/3 for 1905	5 % 1800
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$26.6	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 % \$175
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941 }	\$344,068	\$6 for 1904	7 % \$86
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 % \$305
SHIPPING.							
China and Manil Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000	\$6,563	\$1 for 1905	6 1/2 % \$22 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$34,080	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 % \$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$154,331 \$120,000 \$24,151 \$23,999 }	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6,29.51 for 1904	7 % \$90
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$23,999	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 % Tls. 62 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$40,000	Tls. 207,815	Final Tls. 12 making Tls. 3 for 1905	7 % Tls. 50 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	\$1	\$1	\$41,444	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 % 26/-	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000	\$929	{ \$1.80 } for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 % \$23
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000 \$24,237 }	Tls. 359,479	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	10 % Tls. 40 buyers
Iaku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$850,000	Tls. 13,913	Final of \$15 making \$35 for 1905	14 % \$170
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,119 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$35 for 1905	14 % \$170
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 3,528	\$3 for 1807 \$25